

Colonel James H. Brown, while talking with Governor Peabody over the telephone yesterday, was told by the chief executive that he had received hundreds of telegrams, not only from this state, but from all over the country, commending him.

**PLAN TO ATTACK THE TELLURIDE MILL
FORESTALLED BY PLACING GATLING GUN
AND INFANTRYMEN ON GUARD AT PROPERTY**

A joint committee representing the city council and the chamber of commerce of Colorado City met General Manager MacNeill of the United States Reduction Company, but nothing was accomplished toward ending the strike.

THE MILITARY AND CIVIL AUTHORITIES WERE HANDED AN AFFIDAVIT YESTERDAY MORNING WHICH CALLED FORTH IMMEDIATE ACTION ON THE PART OF BRIGADIER GENERAL CHASE, AND A GATLING GUN SECTION AND INFANTRYMEN WERE PLACED ON GUARD AT THE TELLURIDE MILL TO FORESTALL A REPORTED ATTACK OF STRIKERS TO GAIN POSSESSION OF THE PROPERTY AND FORCE THE CARPENTERS, WHO ARE STILL WORKING, TO JOIN THEM.

THE AFFIDAVIT IS SWORN TO BY ONE OF THE MEN EMPLOYED AT THE TELLURIDE MILL, OSTENSIBLY ONE OF THE PUMPMEN, ALTHOUGH, IN VIEW OF ITS SENSATIONAL NATURE AND VALUE, THE AFFIANT'S NAME WAS WITHHELD YESTERDAY BY THE AUTHORITIES. OVER HIS SIGNATURE, AND ON OATH, THIS EMPLOYEE STATES THAT LAST SATURDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 28, ABOUT 11 O'CLOCK, A BODY OF 75 OR 80 MEN CAME TO THE TELLURIDE MILL, DECLARING THEY WERE MEMBERS OF THE MILL AND SMELTERMEN'S UNION NO. 125 OF COLORADO CITY, AND, AS A STRIKE HAD BEEN DECLARED, AND MEMBERS WERE WORKING AT THE PLANT, THEY HAD THE AUTHORITY TO ORDER ALL WHO WERE WORKING TO CEASE. THEY INSISTED THAT EVERYONE SHOULD LEAVE THE PREMISES, AND SEVERAL DID. THE SPOKESMAN, AND, APPARENTLY, THE LEADER OF THE DELEGATION, WAS A MAN NAMED BURR, ACCORDING TO THE AFFIDAVIT.

THESE PARTIES HAD NO GRIEVANCE AGAINST THE TELLURIDE REDUCTION COMPANY, AND PROTESTS WERE MADE, IT BEING REPRESENTED BY SEVERAL THAT THEY HAD NEVER EVEN ATTENDED A MEETING OF THE MILL AND SMELTERMEN'S UNION. THE AFFIANT, WHO DEMURRED TO LEAVING, WAS SURROUNDED AND, BY FORCE AND THREATS, COMPELLED TO LEAVE. HE STATES HE WAS TOLD THAT THE STRIKERS WOULD BLOW UP HIS HOUSE, AND HE WOULD BE VERY SORRY, WHEN HE GOT HOME, TO SEE WHAT WAS LEFT OF HIS FAMILY AND HOME.

THE AFFIDAVIT CONTINUES THAT THE PLAN OF THE STRIKERS, AS KNOWN TO THE AFFIANT, IS TO PULL OUT THE CARPENTERS UNION. THIS WAS TO HAVE BEEN DONE, ACCORDING TO PLANS, LAST NIGHT. THE CARPENTERS HAVE BEEN DOING REPAIR WORK, AND SHOULD THREATS AND INTIMIDATION PROVE OF NO AVAIL, THE STRIKERS WOULD PROCEED AGAINST THE PROPERTY, AND, IN ORDER TO KEEP IT IN LINE, RUN ALL THE MEN EMPLOYED BY THE TELLURIDE REDUCTION COMPANY OFF THE PREMISES.

THE MEN WILL REMAIN ON GUARD, THE GATLING GUN COMMANDING A POSITION WHERE IT CAN SWEEP THE ONLY APPROACHES AVAILABLE FOR A CONCERTED ADVANCE.

Representative Men Wire Message to the Governor

* Mine owners, bankers, members of the mining stock exchange and
* representative business men of the city, sent the following telegram to
* Governor Peabody yesterday:

* His Excellency, James H. Peabody, Governor of Colorado,
* Denver, Colo. The undersigned citizens of El Paso county, desir-
* to express their appreciation of your prompt action in ordering
* out the troops to Colorado City to protect life and property and to
* preserve order. We feel that your action has averted serious
* trouble.

* Signed by: George Bernard, D. V. Donaldson, James C. Connor,
* Chas. E. Noble, A. Sutton, William Lennox, C. L. Hemming, C. H. White,
* J. Arthur Connell, H. G. Lunt, A. G. Sharp, John Armit, S. S. Bernard,
* Frank F. Castello, Leigh Chamberlin, Frank A. Wiers, C. C. Hamlin,
* James Gray, W. J. Richardson, H. H. Newcomb, J. Farnsworth, Leonard B.
* Curtis, R. W. Sherwin, F. L. Sherwin, Philip B. Stewart, J. G. Shields,
* J. E. Davidson, W. G. Moore, T. J. Sandford, C. E. Stubbs, J. H. Hull,
* A. T. Gunnell, W. J. Chinn, R. S. Ellison, H. C. Edwicombe, J. R.
* Robinson, J. M. Ellison, A. H. Graustein, E. Craig, A. D. Jones, George
* H. Taylor, W. J. Richardson, J. R. Walpey, J. T. Fisher, F. H. Gage,
* John Matthew, Francis J. Hobbs, F. L. Ballard, A. Elliot Hart, J. A.
* Sill, John H. Hobbs, J. H. Gardner, J. A. Wright, K. Macdermid, W. W.
* Price, Samuel P. Beal, A. C. Dutcher, W. W. Williamson, Philip E.
* Wilson, L. B. Duer, S. C. Hall, J. D. Ford, Clarence Edsall, John H. Pape, J.
* McK. Ferriday, L. C. Weyand, A. R. Gardner, J. W. D. Stovell, George
* A. Cockburn, H. A. Yourd, W. P. Kinney, Charles D. Hopkins, Harry J.
* Newman.

over to General Crook for his headquarters. The small house known as the foreman's office some distance towards the east from the office building is occupied by Adjutant General Williams and his clerks. The eastern end of outposts was the first duty performed yesterday morning.

The day was a busy one in the camps. The men are provided with regular army tents, the hip-roof and the round kind, each sheltering about fifty men. Each tent has a Sibley stove and the hauling of wood and coal and the digging of troughs around the tents in approved campaign fashion kept the occupants of the white city in the heart of the Peak working far into the afternoon.

It was an inspiring scene. The sunshine of the morning gave way to a misty, cold afternoon. The gale, which hung like a curtain of mist in front of the peaks, became dense and the mountains were hid. But before the grayness of the wintry covering stretches towards the mills over the long slopes of reddish-brown granite, the soldiers were cutting sharply into the gloom, and blue-coated soldiers moved like shadows to and fro. The bugles occasionally pierced the air, and the silvery echoes of the Troop C bugle came from the Telluride and back to the Standard.

The men had company messes and a general mess at noon. Major Lee, quartermaster, had everything in readiness and the scene at the temporary mess hall at the morning camp was animated one. The companies from Denver bivouacked near the Denver &

Rio Grande depot, and had drawn a large crowd of spectators had gathered while the sentries had difficulty in keeping back. The Colorado Springs troops had guarded the mills last night. Those at the Portland mill are a brother company of the Portland company. The breakfast room was in the large barn and two negro cooks were kept busy preparing porridge, steak, potatoes, hot biscuit, coffee and eggs. The Colorado troops had a menu of scrambled eggs, fried bacon, boiled potatoes, bread and coffee. At noon at the general mess the breakfast menu was eggs, pork chops, potatoes, bread and coffee. The duties of quartermaster, Major Lee is assisted by Captain Rankin and Lieutenant Bloom. The Denver troops brought their mess with them.

There were no visitors at the camps yesterday for the reason that no one was permitted to pass the sentries without a pass. There was much red tape to be unwound before these little slips of paper were obtained.

Major Zeph T. Hill was officer of the day; officers of the guard were Lieutenant Ruthven and Lieutenant McClelland. Three men were reported on the sick list last evening, one of the men, however, was permitted to leave. Trooper Marshall of Troop C was taken to St. Francis hospital. Edward J. Chandler, Company C, and Edward J. Wood of Troop C were the other patients.

Facing the Portland mill are three tents on the bluffs, one looking toward the works. These are occupied by the strikers' pickets. There was no picketing yesterday and the demonstration was made early yesterday morning when two wagonloads of non-union men

were driven up to the plant and went to work on the eight-hour shift. Eight deputy sheriffs had guarded the Teluride mill until relieved by the soldiers. The sheriff Gilbert proffered the Gatling gun in the city jail to General Chase who accepted the offer, and the gun was conveyed to Camp Peabody in the afternoon. The 47 horses that the sheriff had in the city were used for patrol duty last night.

The strikers were very reticent yesterday. The use of the W. C. T. U. hall on Colorado avenue in Colorado City was secured and the executive committee of the W. C. T. U. and the union No. 125 was constantly in session discussing of matters connected with the strike.

The petition asking Governor Peabody to recall the troops has been hanging in the city hall since it was presented with signatures, but not enough to send it to Denver.

The saloons of Colorado City will be open today. The action was taken at a meeting yesterday afternoon at the city hall. General Chase, the officers on his staff and business men of Colorado City. During the joint meeting of the chamber of commerce and city council of Colorado City, General Chase said that he was disappointed and congratulated them on the order and quiet prevailing in the city.

The general and his staff with a guard, rode through the main streets of Colorado City Tuesday night. The city was quiet and the streets were

Giesing, Dempsey & Co., Ed Yanda, Maguire, and W. C. Abbott.

The authorities at Colorado City and the saloon men had been so straight in their agreement that the saloons closed yesterday that the military authorities decided to make a test today, the saloons to be open until dark. The saloonkeepers pleaded, in addition to the matter set forth in the previous article, that they paid a high price and such enormous closing would be disastrous.

VOTE OF VERMONT CITIES AND TOWNS ON LICENSE

By Associated Press.

White River Junction, Vt., March 4.—On the 24th of February in Vermont, which yesterday voted on the license question all but 12 have reported, indicating that 87, including all the six cities, went for license, and that 141 clung to prohibition. As an illustration of the closeness of the vote, the former, compared with that of the general state vote on the question of accepting the license law a month ago, there are the following figures: Vermont and Benning. The former, by the aggregate of town votes yesterday, went "no" by one majority, while the county as a whole voted "yes" by six majority a month ago. Benning voted "no" by six majority yesterday on the same basis, whereas it went "yes" by five majority in February.

say they witnessed half a dozen fights on the street and at the depot observed several men who were intoxicated.

Chase had sent word in advance of the coming of the troops, that he desired to see Mayor Faulkner and Marshal Birdsal.

The train at Colorado Springs and Mayor Faulkner when asked if the reported conversation was correct, reiterated the statement that he was not a man that he would be tempted to join the union if the troops were brought in.

One of the officers in the train yesterday said during the conversation Mayor Faulkner denied that any riot had occurred and when told that the riot had been injured, stated that the fight had occurred outside the city limits.

He was told the soldiers must be here and this was voluntarily done.

Yesterday morning the saloon men of Colorado City went to the office. Standard and the other saloons turned out two headquarters, and presented to General Chase the following petition:

"To the Commander of the National Guard, at Colorado City.

"Sir—We, the undersigned, citizens of Colorado City, engaged in the liquor business in said Colorado City, would respectfully represent that by your order our places of business have been closed and we are hereby notified that if we do not state that the drug stores of this place and Colorado Springs are selling liquor openly to any person and men under the influence of liquor, we will be liable to go to Colorado Springs and are liable to begin some street brawl, thereby bringing on a disturbance that may end seriously.

"We, therefore, pray that you give us leave to sell our drugs in retail and wholesale houses regarding the selling of liquor as you gave us."

The petition was signed by N. B. Hames, James I. Lacey, G. H. Groot, Mullen, Mulvihill, J. W. Blackwood, J. W. Blackwood, J. E. Bland, Hopper & Baumgartel, Seitz & Fisher, Henry

**PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT
CONGRATULATES HENDERSON**

By Associated Press.

Washington, March 4.—President Roosevelt today sent a letter of which the following is a copy:

"Hon. David B. Henderson, Late
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

"My dear Mr. Speaker:—As I did not see you today at the Capitol I wish to write you a line to congratulate you on the work accomplished by the congress which has just closed. There were certain measures of importance, the failure to act upon which I greatly regretted; but it is nevertheless true that, taken as a whole, no other congress of recent years has to its credit a record of more substantial achievement for the public good than this, over the lower branch of which you presided. I congratulate you and it, and I wish you well wherever your future may lead you. Sincerely yours,

"Theodore Roosevelt.

"Hon. D. B. Henderson, House of Representatives."

SHIPPERS MAY BE FORCED TO RETURN THEIR PASSES

By Associated Press.

Chicago, March 4. —Western railroad managements are in a quandary regarding what action to take with reference to annual passes which were issued and used by shippers before the passage of the Elkins law.

Many thousands of such passes are outstanding, and although they were issued before the new statute went into effect, the general opinion is that their use is now illegal and will subject both the railroads and users to a fine for violations of the act. It is thought that the interstate commerce commission will not refrain from including these outstanding annual passes when they begin to investigate matters.

It was this peculiar phase of the situation which led to the calling of a general meeting of passenger officials of lines who are members of the Western, Transcontinental and Southwestern Passenger associations in Chicago tomorrow. They are expected to agree among themselves to "clean house" and place matters in order for the inspection of the commission.

FIREMAN FATALLY INJURED.
By Associated Press.
Buffalo, N. Y., March 4.—During a fire early today in the Dome building on Lock street near the Terrace, which caused a loss of \$50,000, Lieut. Mierschel of the fire department, was struck in the back by a heavy weight and was fatally injured. Captain Whitman was hurried to the ground by the collapse of a fire escape and badly injured.

CONVICTED OF MURDER.
By Associated Press.
Eugene, Ore., March 14.—Elliott Lyons, who while resisting arrest for horse stealing at his home west of Eugene on February 5, shot and killed Sheriff Withers of this county, was tonight found guilty of murder in the first degree by a jury in 10 minutes. He will be sentenced Friday.

LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

SANTA FE RAILWAY WAGE SETTLEMENT EFFECTED.

By Associated Press.
Topeka, Kas., March 1.—At a conference here today between the officials of the Santa Fe Railway company and officers of the railwaymen, a settlement was reached. The freight men receive an increase of 15 per cent, and the passenger men 12 per cent. A compromise was made on the double header, whereby the road retains double headers on some parts of the system and abolishes them on others.
The agreement signed today covers the coast lines of the Santa Fe only, but the officials of the road and the members of the grievance committee say that other agreements covering the whole system will be signed tomorrow and that this will be an informal matter as the terms have already been agreed upon. Today's agreement was signed by General Manager Wells for the company and D. B. Bennett for the coast line conductors' committee for the conductors, and by D. B. Bennett for the baggage-men and brakemen.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

By Associated Press.
London, March 1.—The stock market closed last week in a happier frame of mind than for a long time. The public are entering the market with confidence because of the feeling that there will be no trouble in the far east and on account of the more peaceful reports from the other troubled sections of the world. Business was limited. Americans were neglected and dull, the list with few exceptions showing quotations below the closing prices of the previous week.
The depression in consols continued. Altogether while there was no great volume of business the market was said to be a brighter condition during the current year than was anticipated.

MURDEROUS ESCAPE OF A PRISONER AT OLYMPIA.

By Associated Press.
Olympia, Wash., March 1.—Chris Benson, a grand larceny prisoner in the county jail, this afternoon killed Jailer David Morrell and made his escape. Benson, who was in the jail for the murder of a woman, was taken to the jail by the sheriff, arrived on the scene with a revolver in time to prevent seven other prisoners from gaining their liberty.
Benson, who was a logger, was accused of stealing \$45 from his partner. He pleaded guilty and after a week ago was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and was taken to the jail to be transported to the penitentiary. Last night he secured a piece of lead pipe and concealed it in his clothing. About 2 o'clock this afternoon Jailer Morrell gave the prisoners the midday meal in the main corridor and then started to lock all but Benson and a trusted man into the steel tank. He had his back to Benson and was locking the door when Benson struck him on the head. The door of the corridor was open and Benson ran into the main entrance in the jailer's pursuit. Benson failed to get the outer door open and the two men climbed in the main entrance. It is supposed that Morrell drew his revolver and that Benson succeeded in getting it away. There was a desperate fight in which Morrell was struck on the head and four times with the pipe, shot in the body twice and through the head and was left dying or dead on the floor. Benson got the outer door open and, covered with blood, went up one of the main residence streets to the town and disappeared in the brush.

Kahla, who had been scared into hiding, ran to the sheriff's home near by, but found only the sheriff's wife, Mrs. Mills, however, secured a revolver and reached the jail in time to intercept the tank prisoners on the doorstep, where they were held by her until an officer arrived. The officer, a pursuit of Benson, and it is reported, have surrounded near town. The county commissioners have offered a reward of \$300 and have asked the governor to offer a like amount.

POPE LEO REFERS TO HIS AGE AND APPROACHING END.

By Associated Press.
Rome, March 1.—Dr. Bapponi, the pope's physician this morning made the last effort to induce his recalcitrance. He demonstrated with him, saying: "Your holiness, my duty is to point out that your health would greatly be benefited by your resting today."
The pope replied: "My dear doctor, before your valuable advice, comes my duty, which I shall perform tomorrow morning."
The audience was held in the pope's private library and Leo XIII. spoke continuously for half an hour with the 42 cardinals present. No address was delivered and the most important words were when the pontiff referred with emphasis to his advanced age and approaching end. He was led to speak thereof in reminding the cardinals that the room in which he was speaking then was the same in which Pius IX. held his last convalescence, (Leo) being present but in bed. The cardinals greeted this reference to the possible approach of death with a chorus of noes and with exclamations of "We have all come to wish you a long life."
By this time the excitement of the reception had improved Leo's appearance. When he entered the library his form was bowed and trembling but he now seemed to have acquired strength and animation. He showed the cardinals a magnificent antique clock which had just been presented to him by the count of Capri, the head of the Naples branch of the Bourbon family.
Before retirement he presented to each cardinal a richly embellished pamphlet reviewing the chief events in his pontificate, including a Latin poem of his own composition and five of his most important encyclicals.
His holiness said: "I will order that the few cardinals absent, like Cardinal Gibbons, shall also have it."

FLOOD THROUGHOUT WESTERN PORTION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

By Associated Press.
Pittsburgh, Pa., March 1.—With every tributary of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers emptying torrents into the banks of these two streams and rushing down to the river, the water has begun to form the Ohio. Pittsburgh was given a visitation today which forced hundreds of families to either abandon their homes or seek escape from the water in the upper stories while mud and water permeated destruction and discomfort below. Mills in the low lying levels throughout the country, numbering between 50 and 60 were flooded and 35,000 men are thrown out of work temporarily.
The flood was general throughout western Pennsylvania, the streams everywhere overflowing their banks and causing more or less damage to houses and farms that lay in their course. Down in Pittsburgh cellar and basement of the business houses which are in the general flood district were inundated while in Allegheny two railroads were temporarily paralyzed, the water covering the tracks. Persons in the boats and barges on the Allegheny were being blown about by the wind and the boats were in going to and from their homes.

Ample warning had been received by

most of the residents and business firms threatened in time for them to make preparations to minimize losses.
The highest stage reached at Pittsburgh was 24 at the government dam at Hays Island. This was at 4 o'clock in the evening when it became stationary and gradually began to subside. The cold weather which set in last night served to check the flood and prevented more serious results. Soon after daylight the water took possession of the Point districts in Pittsburgh and came up almost to Penn avenue. All of lower Allegheny felt the severest effects of the high water and practically every house between Lombella street and the river from the Ninth street bridge to the Point have cellars and first floors flooded.
The Pittsburgh & Western railroad and the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh truck are under water necessitating their abandonment temporarily.
Rivermen took early precautions to place shipping under safe control and as a result property of this character suffered comparatively little damage.
From the territory up the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers came reports that much damage was done by the flooding of the mills and mills and factories. From all points above on both rivers the waters are reported as either falling or stationary and danger is averted.

Towns below here on the Ohio, however, are still to have their worst experiences during the present high water tomorrow or later. At McKees Rock and Coropolis, a few miles below Pittsburgh, the water tonight is so high that the business sections of both places are under water and several street car lines were forced to suspend operations. East Liverpool, Ohio, reports 20 feet, 25 houses flooded and several of the mills and mills and factories. From all points above on both rivers the waters are reported as either falling or stationary and danger is averted.

Steuensville, Ohio, reports 20 feet of water rising five inches an hour. Five more feet are expected which will cause the closing of the business sections of the town. The water is reported as being in the lower reaches of the river and the lower ground to suspend.

ROOSEVELT'S POSITION ON THE IRELAND QUESTION.

By Associated Press.
London, March 1.—Captain Taylor, secretary of the Dublin land and tenants committee, who has just returned from a visit to the United States, described the views of the United States on the Ireland question tonight.
"President Roosevelt, who is himself half an Irishman, and extremely proud of his blood, has no doubt as to the fact that there is nobody in the United States more anxious than he for Ireland's welfare."
Referring to the Dublin conference, Mr. Roosevelt said: "I am not speaking now as a politician when I say that in company with the whole civilized world I heartily welcome the prospect of a final settlement of the Irish land question."
Captain Taylor continued by saying that during his visit to the United States he met Irishmen of all shades and degrees of political opinion, and he added: "I have the highest possible authority for making the following statement: 'A final settlement of the land question by removing the barrier now existing between the United States and England, will greatly improve the relations between the United States and England, and will also link in closer friendship Canada to the British empire.'"

TWO MEN ARRESTED FOR MISSOURI BANK ROBBERY.

By Associated Press.
St. Louis, Mo., March 1.—William Rudolph and George Collins, wanted for the robbery of a bank at Union, Missouri, on December 27 last, when \$14,000 in money and \$100,000 in securities were stolen, were arrested here today, after a struggle.
The robbery was most daring. The safe and vault were blown open and while one of the robbers secured the money the other stood by with a revolver, preventing interference. The men were traced to the house of Rudolph's parents. Private Detective Schumacher of Chicago was shot and killed by the robbers and the latter attempted to make their escape, but they were captured. A search of the Rudolph house revealed a scrap of paper bearing the words, "George Collins, St. Louis, Mo., 1901." From this the men were traced to a city by a private detective. Collins was taken without trouble. Rudolph was only secured after a hard tussle. There is a heavy reward out for the arrest of the two men.

FAVORABLE REPORT ON THE FOWLER CURRENCY BILL.

By Associated Press.
Washington, March 1.—The house committee on banking and currency by a vote of 7 to 2, a strict party vote, authorized a favorable report on the currency bill introduced yesterday by Representative Fowler, chairman of the committee. In reporting the bill the committee says: "In addition to providing for the issuing and circulation of bank notes, the object of this measure is to put in circulation any money the government may collect through its customs receipts as well as through its collections from internal revenue."
"The available cash balance now in the treasury is \$222,468,678. Of this amount there is now in national bank depositories \$150,472,424, leaving a net balance in the treasury of \$71,996,254. The total of money now in the treasury available for all purposes is \$71,996,254, from which amount if we deduct \$50,000,000 as a necessary working balance for the treasury we shall have only \$21,996,254 to meet the demand on the treasury growing out of the Panama transaction which will call for \$50,000,000. It is therefore evident that either government must at once call for \$28,000,000 from the banks, or appropriate \$50,000,000 from the amount now in the treasury, leaving a working balance of only about \$22,000,000, which must be supplemented by collections from the various re-purchases until the amount in the treasury shall be brought up to \$50,000,000 before an appropriation can be made for any other purpose without infringing upon what has generally been considered a proper working balance, viz., \$50,000,000. It is therefore evident that the government will not have any additional money to deposit with the national banks for the next six or eight months, if indeed it shall have collected as much as \$30,000,000 within that time."
"The amount now deposited with national banks is \$148,111,593, for which the government is indebted to the banks for \$125,000,000 and about \$22,000,000 of other bonds. The measure now submitted

provides that the government may deposit any public money, including this \$148,000,000 with national banks in no case exceeding in amount 75 per cent of the paid-up and unimpaired capital of any national bank without exacting government bonds of equal value. The government shall have a first lien upon the assets of such bank and shall receive interest on such deposits at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July. It will be seen that the effect of this provision will be within a year to release the total amount of bonds now deposited to secure government deposits, viz.: \$125,000,000 of government bonds and \$22,000,000 of state and other bonds, now held by the treasury in addition thereto, as security for such deposits. The bonds so released may then be used by the banks for further increasing their bond-secured circulation, which will not only meet the need required during the coming fall months.

"It is clear that the plan proposed is perfectly safe and that if the rate of interest has been two per cent and the government has been paying 4 per cent, the amount that the government would have received during the past 24 years, and the bill reported been in operation, would have been nearly \$50,000,000 and the government would not have lost a cent."

"The government should cease to be a disturbing factor in our business affairs. It is this thought that moved the committee to take the rate of interest instead of allowing it to become a variable quantity to be increased or decreased at the pleasure of the secretary, a circumstance that must have a most serious effect on the business of the country and constantly subject the treasury to endless scandal."

"The Payne bill was not called up in the committee today. The bill of the new Fowler bill will urge its adoption instead of the Aldrich bill should that measure come over from the senate and also instead of the Payne bill. Mr. Fowler introduced an amendment to the bill reported today for consideration. This resolution was referred to the committee on rules.

FRAUDULENT OPERATIONS IN OREGON TIMBER LAND.

By Associated Press.
Baker City, Ore., March 1.—Another timber land swindle has been discovered at Sumpter, Ore. The past week a number of investors from Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois have appeared to look up timber land purchases, which they have recently made. As near as can be learned a company has been operating in the states, inducing people to locate timber land in this part of the state, saying that a large syndicate was about to begin operations here and the quarter sections of good timber land that could be located for \$100 to \$250, with a short time, sell for \$2,000 to \$3,000. Some of the people have been taken out and shown fine bodies of timberland which they have selected, only to find later that the locator had selected a piece of land, a piece of rock and upon which there was no timber, the piece of land selected by the victim being already located.

SENATE OMNIBUS PUBLIC BUILDINGS BILL PASSED BY HOUSE YESTERDAY.

By Associated Press.
Washington, March 1.—The Senate today passed the omnibus public buildings bill, which was introduced by Senator Stanford of California. The bill provides for the construction of public buildings and the purchase of land for the same. It also provides for the construction of public buildings and the purchase of land for the same. It also provides for the construction of public buildings and the purchase of land for the same.

THREE MORE RULES ON PRESIDENT FRANCIS' LIST.

By Associated Press.
Paris, March 1.—President Francis of France, who is expected to visit the United States, has been added to the list of presidents who will be received by the United States. The list now includes President Francis of France, President Roosevelt of the United States, and President Taft of the United States.

RETURNED TO LIFE.

By Associated Press.
New York, Feb. 28.—Miss Edith Curzon of Redbank, N. J., is now recovering from pneumonia after her family thought her dead. She posed as the goddess of liberty in Redbank's Washington celebration and was caught in a cold which quickly prostrated her. Yesterday she died, apparently, and an undertaker was called in. As he was about to prepare the body for the shroud, the patient revived and the undertaker was called in. As he was about to prepare the body for the shroud, the patient revived and the undertaker was called in.

ANNUAL SPRING FRESHEST HAVE BEGUN IN THE SOUTH.

By Associated Press.
Louisville, Ky., Feb. 28.—The annual spring freshest, which yearly does damage to railroads and crops and at times inflicts loss of life, has left this season's impression on many parts of the south. The freshets have been accompanied by high winds. Accidents last night and this morning directly attributable to the elements have resulted in the death of nine persons. The damage to property is estimated at \$125,000,000 and about \$22,000,000 of other bonds. The measure now submitted



It Doesn't Scare Folks
to be told the truth about
Lion Coffee
The scare-crow coffees are those that are under a glazing of factory eggs, glue and such stuff.
Lion Coffee is pure, well uniform, in flavor and uniform in strength. The air-tight, sealed cans insure cleanliness, freshness and uniformity.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY EARLY THIS MORNING.

The Southern railway early this morning when a train bound east from Chattanooga, Tenn., into a washout near Lenore City, Tenn. Six persons were drowned while trying to cross the Ohio river near Hickman, Ky., the swift current carrying their boat into some driftwood and the boat was lost in a tornado which passed over Hickory Level, Ga., this morning. The damage to railroad property is large and the convenience to the public considerable.

Cloudbursts are reported in Kentucky and Tennessee, and it is feared there has been some loss of life in the affected regions.
In Middleboro, Ky., every house in the lower section of the place was flooded and every merchant suffered damage to stock. The valley of Yellow Creek was flooded for several hours, from mountain to mountain.

Near Anderson, Tenn., a cloudburst carried away a quarter of a mile of track on the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis road.
High water carried away three bridges and a trestle on the Tennessee Central near Crab Orchard, Tenn., and damaged other bridges.

MYSTERY OF BIG CHICAGO POSTOFFICE ROBBERY SOLVED.

By Associated Press.
Chicago, Feb. 28.—State's Attorney Dineen announced this afternoon that he had come into possession of proofs showing who robbed the Chicago postoffice on October 20, 1901, of postage stamps valued at \$74,801 and that he and Postoffice Inspector Stuart were at work preparing the evidence for presentation to a federal grand jury. The state's attorney through a full confession made by Mrs. Lulu Moll, who turned state's evidence against Attorney Richard A. Wade, Thomas McNelly and others charged with receiving stolen property learned how the proceeds of the postoffice robbery were disposed of. The state's attorney through the confession of Mrs. Lulu Moll, who turned state's evidence against Attorney Richard A. Wade, Thomas McNelly and others charged with receiving stolen property learned how the proceeds of the postoffice robbery were disposed of.

KANSAS CATTLE FEEDERS FIGHTING RANGE FENCES.

By Associated Press.
Topeka, Kas., Feb. 28.—Cattle feeders of western Kansas have caused to be introduced in the legislature a bill for forcing the range cattlemen to take down their fences from around the prairie lands in that portion of the state. It is alleged that the range cattlemen are forcing the small feeders. The range men are making a stubborn fight on the measure and many of them arrived here today to endeavor to defeat it.

SENATE OMNIBUS PUBLIC BUILDINGS BILL PASSED BY HOUSE YESTERDAY.

By Associated Press.
Washington, March 1.—The Senate today passed the omnibus public buildings bill, which was introduced by Senator Stanford of California. The bill provides for the construction of public buildings and the purchase of land for the same. It also provides for the construction of public buildings and the purchase of land for the same. It also provides for the construction of public buildings and the purchase of land for the same.

THREE MORE RULES ON PRESIDENT FRANCIS' LIST.

By Associated Press.
Paris, March 1.—President Francis of France, who is expected to visit the United States, has been added to the list of presidents who will be received by the United States. The list now includes President Francis of France, President Roosevelt of the United States, and President Taft of the United States.

RETURNED TO LIFE.

By Associated Press.
New York, Feb. 28.—Miss Edith Curzon of Redbank, N. J., is now recovering from pneumonia after her family thought her dead. She posed as the goddess of liberty in Redbank's Washington celebration and was caught in a cold which quickly prostrated her. Yesterday she died, apparently, and an undertaker was called in. As he was about to prepare the body for the shroud, the patient revived and the undertaker was called in.

ANNUAL SPRING FRESHEST HAVE BEGUN IN THE SOUTH.

By Associated Press.
Louisville, Ky., Feb. 28.—The annual spring freshest, which yearly does damage to railroads and crops and at times inflicts loss of life, has left this season's impression on many parts of the south. The freshets have been accompanied by high winds. Accidents last night and this morning directly attributable to the elements have resulted in the death of nine persons. The damage to property is estimated at \$125,000,000 and about \$22,000,000 of other bonds. The measure now submitted

ate omnibus public buildings bill with the house amendments.
Mr. Mann (Rep., Ill.) demanded a second roll call which was ordered, 167 to 121 in favor of the bill.
As the members walked between the tellers, twenty minutes were allowed on a side for debate. Mr. Mercer remarked as he arose to support the measure that "judging by the outpouring of members before it was unnecessary to dwell upon the necessity for the passage of the bill."
The increases in the authorized limit of cost for the various buildings provided for in the bill, he said, were made necessary by the increased cost of labor and material. In answer to a question by Mr. Fitzgerald he stated that the bill carried about \$8,000,000.
Mr. Payne, the majority leader, then moved that the house take a recess until noon tomorrow (Sunday), which was recognized. The house then adjourned until noon tomorrow.

TURKISH RUSSIAN WAR IS PREDICTED.

By Associated Press.
St. Petersburg, Feb. 28. via Eydtukhnen, German frontier, March 1.—Some publicists are of the opinion that only the sternest language towards Russia can prevent a war between Turkey and Turkey in the spring. They believe that Turkey will pursue bands of Macedonian revolutionaries across the Bulgarian frontier and that public opinion will compel Russia to interfere.
The Russians thoroughly understand that a war with Turkey will be a more severe one than that of 1877-78. Officers are quoted as saying that the Turkish army is the best in the world owing to its German organization and armament. There is an inclination here to anticipate German aid in the event of a war with Turkey in view of the situation foreboding of a clash with Turkey are freely expressed in private, although they are carefully suppressed in the newspapers.

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DEADLOCK BROKEN

By Associated Press.
Dover, Del., March 2.—For the first time in four years the state of Delaware today secured full representation in the United States senate. At a special session of the state legislature elected Senator J. Frank H. Hall (Republican) to the senate which expires in 1905. The selection was undoubtedly due to pressure from Washington brought to bear upon the Delaware legislature. The senator who has all along been opposed to the election of Addicks or any of his adherents to the United States senate. The two senators will report at Washington on Wednesday. Mr. Hall's term as a member of congress expires on that day.

THE EXTRA SESSION

By Associated Press.
Washington, March 2.—The president today issued the following proclamation: "By the president of the United States of America, a proclamation: 'Whereas, Public interests require that the senate should convene in extraordinary session, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary session of the senate of the United States to convene at the capital in the city of Washington, on the 5th day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of the senate are hereby notified; and I do hereby command you, my hand and the seal of the United States at Washington, the 2nd day of March, in the year of our Lord 1903, and of the Independence of the United States the 127th.'"
"By the president: John Hay, Secretary of State."

Cincinnati to secure the services of an attorney.
"I'd wash my hands of Alfred if I did not know that he was insane," said she, "but now I cannot desert him."
A dispatch was received tonight from New Albany, Ind., stating that the body of a woman floating in the Ohio river there today answered the description of Hannah Goddard Knapp, the gold ring on the left hand and the gold earrings that Knapp said would be found on her body. The hosiery also answered the description that Knapp gave. The patch says the body has been in the water several weeks.

The property loss is estimated at \$300,000 and three firemen were seriously injured by the collapse of a ladder on which they were standing.
The insurance carried by the firms burned out amounts to \$175,000.

FATAL COLLISION ON THE NEW YORK CENTRAL.

By Associated Press.
Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 28.—The Southwestern Limited, which was wrecked at East Syracuse yards tonight, in collision with freight cars, and three trainmen lost their lives.
The dead were: Charles Babcock, conductor, J. E. KEELER, brakeman, J. D. GOURLEY, brakeman.
Three other trainmen were severely injured. All were from Albany. They were in a passenger train. The freight cars were being shifted on the same track struck the caboose, which jumped the switch and slid along another track, lodging against the main Westbound passenger track. Here the Southwestern at full speed struck it. The engine toppled over, crushing the car and killing the men inside. The engineer and fireman stuck to their posts and the passenger train was wrecked. The porter in the buffet car had his left hand torn off. A number of passengers were shaken up but none were severely hurt.

GEORGE HAMILTON BRODHEAD.

By Associated Press.
New York, March 2.—George Hamilton Brodhead, at one time president of the New York Stock exchange, is said to have died in his 88th year. He had been ill three weeks and his death was due to heart disease.
Mr. Brodhead was at one time active in the financial world, but for many years he had lived a retired life. His father was the Rev. Dr. John Brodhead, who, after traveling through several states as a circuit rider, settled down in South New Market, N. H., and became the founder of Methodism in New England.
George Hamilton Brodhead was born at South New Market in 1815. He was sent in 1827 to Phillips Exeter academy. His talents for commercial life led him to the New York Stock exchange, where he became cashier of the bank. He was elected president of the New York Stock exchange in 1866, and was president from 1866 to 1874. He was elected president of the New York Stock exchange in 1866, and was president from 1866 to 1874. He was elected president of the New York Stock exchange in 1866, and was president from 1866 to 1874.

BURDICK'S WIDOW AND HER MOTHER WERE QUESTIONED.

By Associated Press.
Buffalo, N. Y., March 2.—Early today the widow of Edward L. Burdick, whose body was found in the "dog den" on the floor of his home on Ashland avenue with his skull crushed to a pulp, and Mrs. Burdick's mother, Mrs. Hull, who was the first person to discover the body last Friday morning, were summoned to the district attorney's office for over two hours. The two women were questioned separately. What information, if any, was obtained, is not known. Another unknown woman figured in the inquiry today. She was well dressed and apparently a woman of respectability. It was stated on good authority that the woman had no connection with the case. She was one of the women intimately acquainted with the Burdick family whom the authorities thought might be able to tell something that would assist in unraveling the mystery.

HOW TO AVOID LA GRIPPE.

By Associated Press.
New York, March 2.—Dr. Cyrus Edson, in discussing the present epidemic of grip in this city, is quoted today as saying: "Grip is contagious and if the public were fully aware of that fact many unnecessary deaths would be avoided. The grip germ, a spiroillum or bacillus, locates itself principally in the mucous membrane of the respiratory tract, and it is an air-borne disease, one acquires it by breathing in the air which is laden with its contagiousness has been found in its passage through a family, a city or a section of the country, traveling along the ordinary lines of travel. It is in this way that it was brought to this country some 15 years ago, coming in steamers from Europe."
"A great mistake is made by the man who returns to his work too soon after an attack of grip."
"Avoid catching the disease, keep out of the way of people who have it, keep warm and keep your feet dry. If your baby has the grip, don't kiss it. If your stenographer has it, send her home. If your friend has the grip, send him flowers and regard him as a dangerous man until he is well. Don't get tired, and above all keep warm and dry. When you do get the grip, take a dose of physic, go to bed and send for a doctor."

KNAPP ON TRIAL FOR MURDER OF WIFE NO. 3.

By Associated Press.
Hamilton, O., March 2.—Alfred A. Knapp, the strangler, was arraigned before Mayor Bosch today. A considerable crowd of people was at police headquarters and crowds of reporters were on hand.
When Knapp left the jail, in charge of Sheriff Bluff, and Chief Keenmerling, in a cab, he was not handcuffed and was treated with consideration. Before the arraignment he sat quietly in police court chatting with the officers. He was talkative and told the story of how a horse kicked him on the head when he was five years old. His sister, Mrs. Sadie Wentzel, of Cincinnati, was the only member of the family with him.
When the proceedings began Knapp stood up and the affidavit charging him with choking Hannah Goddard, wife No. 3, to death, was read. Mayor Bosch explained to the prisoner his rights and asked him to plead "not guilty."

SEARS' NEW POSITION.

By Associated Press.
Topeka, Kas., March 2.—T. H. Sears is appointed, effective March 1, trainmaster of the Santa Fe at Marceline, Mo. He has been in charge of the Colorado & Southern at Denver.

COINAGE.

By Associated Press.
Washington, March 2.—The monthly statement of the coinage executed at the mints of the United States shows that during February, 1903, the total amount was \$9,198,380, as follows: Gold, \$7,458,510; silver, \$1,521,000; minor coins, \$218,870.

No Dessert More Attractive

Why use gelatine and spend hours soaking, sweetening, flavoring and coloring when

Jell-O

produces better results in two minutes! Everything in the package. Simply add hot water and set to cool. No trouble. A surprise to the housewife. No perfumes, less expense. Try it today. In Four Fruit, Lemon, Orange, Strawberry, Raspberry. At grocers.

By Associated Press.

Washington, March 3.—The final defeat of the Aldrich financial bill was witnessed today in the senate when it was displaced by the Philippine tariff bill. The Aldrich bill was defeated on his measure and said that a small number of men in the senate had deliberately and with malice aforethought, murdered it. One of the features of the session was the election of the first time in two years Delaware was represented in the senate, J. Frank Allee and L. Heister Ball, elected for the long and short terms respectively, appeared in the senate and were sworn in by Chief Justice Taft and Tempers Frye. Besides the two years that Delaware had been totally unrepresented in the senate there were two years previous to that time when there was a vacancy in the senate. The senate has not at first time in four years has its full membership of ninety.

at 5:45 and the Hawaiian ditch bill was passed.

The house bill was passed to effectuate the provisions of the additional act of the internal convention for the protection of the industrial property. It recommends the application of the patent laws, so as to make the practice in the United States conform to that of the international convention.

At 6 o'clock a recess was taken until 8 o'clock.

Puerto Rico Commission.

When the senate re-convened at 8 o'clock Mr. Patterson made the point of no quorum. After a wait of ten minutes a quorum appeared. The bill providing for the appointment of three commissioners to the Puerto Rico commission was taken up and amended so as to require the commission to report to congress instead of to the president and as amended the bill was passed. The bill

At 5:30 o'clock, on motion of Senator Lodge, the senate went into executive session. The doors were re-opened

of the Beet Sugar trust, would never have consented that a bill should pass the senate in this form if he believed it could possibly have done him harm

Mr. Payne moved to refer the veto message to the committee on war claims and upon that question demanded the previous question which was ordered and the message was referred, 1.89 to 2. A joint resolution to correct some clerical errors in the immigration bill required two roll calls to secure its adoption.

The chair declined to permit the resolution to be discussed. A bill passed

The inner door was ajar. A kitchen window was partly raised but there were no marks on the snow outside or upon the window sill to indicate that any one had entered there.

All the other windows and doors of the house were fastened. That shattered the theory of an unknown intruder. Some interesting discoveries were made in other parts of the house. To begin with no weapon could be found anywhere. The body was clad in an under-

* * * * *
 Special to the Gazette.
 Victor, Feb. 27.—Morgan Wil-
 liams and Jack Bonner fought a
 20-round go this evening, going
 the entire number of rounds at
 the Victor Opera house in this
 city. It was 11 o'clock when the
 pugilists entered the ring, weigh-
 ing in at 160 and 155 lbs. respec-

**RE IN THE WESTERN
CLOTHING STORE IN DENVER.**

By Associated Press.

Denver, Feb. 27.—Fire was discovered at 1 o'clock this (Friday) morning in the store of the Western Clothing company at Sixteenth and Arapahoe

that said real property, real and personal, consists of the following described parcels of land, viz: The East one-half of the Southeast quarter of Section 13, Range Seventy (70), and the West one-half of the Northeast quarter of Section Thirteen (13), Township Thirteen (13), Range Seventy (70), in the County of Teller, (formerly El Paso County), State of Colorado.

presentation in the Boardroom of the report pending and in the midst of a scene of wild confusion caused by Mr. Payne. The majority leader, reading an editorial in condemnation of the course of the minority, Mr. Payne moved a recess until 10 o'clock tonight. The motion prevailed 147 to 53 and at 7

about 12:30 a.m. after the marriage, the man, of whom the police have a good description, walked up the street toward Burdick's house. Detectives called at every house in the block tonight but they were unable to find anyone who was out in a cab at any time last night.

passed the danger line of 50 feet here tonight, registering 50.6 feet at 6 p. m. The indications are that it will rise very slowly for the next 24 hours but will not go beyond 52 feet. Thus far very little damage has been reported.

no other applications to lease the above
described premises or objections against
the above application will be considered
after the last publication hereof.
Date of last publication, March 13, 1903.
John T. Joyce,
Register State Board Land Commis-
sioners.

DENVER SEVEN DAILY TRADE
convenient hours, over the Rio Grande

WHY THE SHERIFF CALLED FOR AD

In a statement reviewing the causes leading to the call for troops, Sheriff Gilbert and his deputies give the inside history of the strike, the intimate relations of the office with the trouble at Colorado City. The sheriff tells of conferences sought by President Edwards of the Mine and Smeltermen's union No. 125 in which the executive head of the union was restrained from ordering the strikers to detain employees by force at their homes and from arming the strikers.

In a review of the strike and the growing bitterness of the strikers, much that had heretofore been the subject of a hope for harmony, been suppressed by the authorities, is laid bare.

Sheriff Gilbert answers the query why he did not call upon the citizens of El Paso county before asking the governor for troops, by stating that out of 500 to 700 citizens interviewed since the trouble began, February 15, but 65 have been willing to serve as deputies.

In the opinion of the sheriff's office, in the light of the growing feeling, another 24 hours without the assistance of an adequate force to preserve order, would have led to bloodshed.

The sheriff's office last night authorized the following statement of the reasons actuating the authorities in calling on the governor for the militia. Sheriff Gilbert was asked while in Denver why he had called for the state troops when, possibly, he could have secured a sufficient number of deputies here to handle the strike.

"In answering this," said the sheriff, "it is necessary to briefly give a recap of what this office has had to contend with and the incidents leading up to the conditions that made imperative the presence of troops."

The statement follows: "Early on the morning of February 15, a demonstration was made at the Standard mill by 150 men, employees of other mills as well as those of the Standard. These men were headed by J. E. Edwards, president of the Mine and Smeltermen's union No. 125 of Colorado City. They marched through the Standard mill of the United States Reduction company, endeavoring to enlist with them all men employed at that time, and did secure some, leaving the mill in a somewhat crippled condition but in operation. The men refusing to strike said their employer had not only been exceedingly kind to them but were paying a liberal scale of wages. The sheriff's office was called upon at that time by General Manager McNeill of the United States Reduction company, and Deputy Sheriff Dayton, accompanied by Mr. McNeill, Superintendent Hawkins of the mill and Rufus Thayer, proceeded to Colorado City at 1:30 Sunday morning, finding a large number of men congregated on the streets and railway crossings and pickets surrounding the company's property, placed the men in the mill and those going off duty were requested not to return and reported that threats had been made by the pickets of what would happen to them should they return.

"Monday morning, Undersheriff Grimes at the request of the management of the mill, placed 30 deputy sheriffs at the different entrances to the company's properties, 15 on day shift and 15 at night; the number of deputy sheriffs stationed at any one entrance not exceeding three in number. Their instructions from the sheriff's office were that their duties were simply to preserve the peace, prevent the destruction of property, and to restrain persons so disposed from any overt act. This condition prevailed for several days, the strikers maintaining pickets on the opposite side of the right of way, these pickets numbering as high as 20 or 25 at each point at times.

"During Sunday, February 22, shortly before 2 p. m., one of the employees of the Standard mill, while proceeding across the Midland railway tracks in the direction of the pump house of the reduction company, was accosted by several of the pickets and asked to refrain from working. He replied that he could not live without work. An argument followed in which the employee stated that the work of the pickets was too coarse, and he was going to work. While walking away, it was alleged, he was assaulted by one Charles F. Lewis, employed by the Telluride Reduction company as an engineer. The man assaulted received a severe scalp wound which necessitated several stitches. The snow was bespattered with blood. He had been beaten by his dinner pail. There was no report of this although it was witnessed by at least 15 pickets. Lewis was well known, having been employed in Colorado City and vicinity for the past 15 years. The assaulted man, on regaining his feet, continued in the direction of the mill, bleeding profusely and apparently partially blinded and staggered. He alleges that he was again set upon by some person then unknown to him, and he was felled to the ground, losing teeth and being otherwise mutilated. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Lewis, but by request of the sheriff's office to Chief of Police Strickland of Colorado City, who is a deputy sheriff, Lewis was placed in the county jail from which he furnished bail in \$500 for his appearance at the next term of court, the bond being signed by N. B. Hames and a minister of the Gospel of Colorado City. This unwarranted assault was the beginning of the hostilities. Acting Sheriff Grimes—Sheriff Gilbert was at that time out of the state—immediately sought the representatives of the strikers and cautioned them not to permit any further encroachment on the law. He was assisted by the co-operation and loyal support of the leaders of the strike. Matters from this time on remained quiet, due, principally, to the constant refraining of this office to its deputies to refrain from entering into any arguments or expressing their views either for or against anyone directly interested in the controversy, and they were also cautioned not to take any notice of slurring remarks or blasphemy directed to them by the pickets or strike sympathizers.

"Several days after, the deputies reported that the pickets were assuming a belligerent attitude and were appearing at the entrances to the company's premises armed. Verified by thorough investigation, Undersheriff Grimes issued a proclamation requesting all parties in the controversy, both mill men and strikers, to desist from carrying

Dizzy?

Then your liver isn't acting well. You suffer from biliousness, constipation. Ayer's Pills act directly on the liver. For 60 years they have been the Standard Family Pill. Small doses cure.

25c. All druggists.

Want your mustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the Whiskers.

50 CTS. OF DRUGGISTS, OR R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

duction company and Mr. Frank G. Peck of the Portland Gold Mining company, the sheriff immediately proceeded to swear in deputies and patrol the premises of both these mills, maintaining a day and night shift. The Portland continued in operation under great difficulties by reason of the lack of help and the belligerent attitude of the strike and their sympathizers. This office has been credibly informed that some employees of the Portland mill were forcibly taken into custody and prevented from reporting for duty at the change of shifts from that time to the present.

"During the afternoon of March 2, the fights occurred and this office was called upon by several conservative members of union No. 125, who said that they could no longer agree to aid the sheriff in maintaining good order, that conditions had gotten beyond their control and that in several instances the very parties who had solemnly promised and pledged co-operation in maintaining peace and good order were lined up with pickets, vilifying or slandering officers in largest numbers. "Sheriff Gilbert, on the announcement of these assaults on workmen at Colorado City, accompanied by Jailer Nelson, went to the plants. He found crowds of men, many of whom were in an intoxicated condition, defying the law and the power of the civil authorities to enforce it. More men were assaulted on attempting to enter the premises of the United States Reduction company, on the 3 o'clock shift. They were receiving very rough treatment at the hands of the angry mob when rescued by deputy sheriffs under the command of Deputy Sheriff John Nelson. Later in the afternoon, a load of provisions intended for the Portland mill was turned back, the driver reporting to his employer, Thos. Ord, that he could not proceed along the public highway past the three armed pickets. Mr. Ord accompanied his driver back and declared his right as an American citizen to enter. After considerable parleying he was permitted to proceed, but afterwards reported to the sheriff that his life had been threatened if he again attempted to cross the lines. "We will blow your head off," they told him. "There have been threats of dynamiting the mills and destroying property and the lives of employees and burning their homes if they persisted in working in the mills. From February 15 up to the night of March 2, the sheriff has sworn in and deputized 65 special deputy sheriffs, calling to his aid all the men willing and competent for such service. In obtaining these 65 men we have interviewed no less than from 500 to 700 men, and by reason of sympathy for the strikers and the very handsome token of friendship and esteem, a signet ring, the gift of a large number of business men of this city, who have been advertisers in the Gazette during Mr. Barclay's connection with the strike.

MR. BARCLAY WAS PRESENTED WITH HANDSOME SIGNET RING

Mr. J. A. Barclay, who today severs his connection with the Gazette to assume the advertising management of the Pueblo Chieftain, the present owners of the Gazette assuming charge of the Chieftain with tomorrow morning's issue, was yesterday the recipient of a very handsome token of friendship and esteem, a signet ring, the gift of a large number of business men of this city, who have been advertisers in the Gazette during Mr. Barclay's connection with the strike.

The presentation was made yesterday afternoon by Mr. Bert Segelbaum, as a result of a feeling toward Mr. Barclay best expressed in the words of the testimonial which accompanied it, which were as follows: "Mr. J. A. Barclay, Advertising Manager, Colorado Springs, Colo., Feb. 23, 1903. Dear Sir—We, the undersigned, advise you of our regret of your intended removal from this city, but desire to express our best wishes for your welfare in your new field, and trust you will meet in Pueblo many of our friends and the same warm and hearty welcome that you have met here in this city. That you have our good will has been demonstrated many times, and we here, with hand you a small token of our esteem and regard, and with it tender our appreciation of the thoroughly honorable and satisfactory manner in which you have conducted your department, and for the interest you have at all times displayed in our business. We know that you will make many new friends in Pueblo, but feel assured that you will not forget those in Colorado Springs who here subscribe themselves. Your friends: Kaufman & Co., A. S. Munson, Albert W. Segelbaum, A. A. Mueth, Polka's Department Store, J. E. White, Heath & Reinken, C. C. Hoyt, M. S. Raffield, S. D. McCracken, F. J. Pilmont & Co., O. E. Hemenway, F. M. Finkelsch, F. M. White & Co., Hastings Bros., Geo. Kearns, The Miller-Butcher Drug Co., The Premium Grocery Co., The Felt-Hardy Co., W. H. Wise, The J. & W. Mercantile Co., per C. The Knight-Campbell Music Co., G. G. Chin, of China Jim, The Van Brickle Pottery Co., Henry Russell Way, Secretary, W. W. Wood, Chas. T. Fertig, H. A. Riedel & Co., McKinnel-Davie Inv. Co., F. C. Hayman, Bingham & Wood, Hefley-Arcularius Drug Co., Silver State Optical Co., W. B. Lay, Mgr. St. John & Barnes, by Barnes, I. A. Miller, "The Gas Man," Fred S. Tucker.

Mr. Barclay did not have a chance to see all those whose names were subscribed to the testimonial, but he expressed himself as best he could to Mr. Segelbaum and says he will see the rest and tell them about it as fast as he can.

CHEAP TO CALIFORNIA, OREGON, OR WASHINGTON POSTS, FEB. 15TH TO APRIL 30TH, DAILY VIA RIO GRANDE RAILROAD.

\$25.00 to San Francisco, Los Angeles, \$35.00 to Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, \$45.00 to Spokane, Nampa, Victor, \$50.00 to Helena, Butte, Anaconda.

For full particulars and tickets call at 14 N. Tejon street, Rio Grande R. R. office.

MINERS AT CAMP OPPOSE A STRIKE

Special to the Gazette. Cripple Creek, March 3.—Miners were talking with one another this afternoon on the street corners, and their conversation was overheard in several cases, and in nearly every case it was remarked by the men that this was not their trouble, one or two going so far as to say they would pull out of the union before they would strike at this time.

The miners are standing on the corners tonight discussing the situation, and while all are in sympathy with the strikers, by their conversation they are antagonistic to being called out on a sympathetic strike. So far it cannot be verified that a single union has held a meeting this week, called for the purpose of considering anything in regard to the strike question.

Several of the business men of this city this afternoon replied to the question: "What will be the outcome of the strike in this district?" Mayor Crane replied that it was his opinion that it was too small a matter to amount to anything.

"During the afternoon of March 2, the fights occurred and this office was called upon by several conservative members of union No. 125, who said that they could no longer agree to aid the sheriff in maintaining good order, that conditions had gotten beyond their control and that in several instances the very parties who had solemnly promised and pledged co-operation in maintaining peace and good order were lined up with pickets, vilifying or slandering officers in largest numbers. "Sheriff Gilbert, on the announcement of these assaults on workmen at Colorado City, accompanied by Jailer Nelson, went to the plants. He found crowds of men, many of whom were in an intoxicated condition, defying the law and the power of the civil authorities to enforce it. More men were assaulted on attempting to enter the premises of the United States Reduction company, on the 3 o'clock shift. They were receiving very rough treatment at the hands of the angry mob when rescued by deputy sheriffs under the command of Deputy Sheriff John Nelson. Later in the afternoon, a load of provisions intended for the Portland mill was turned back, the driver reporting to his employer, Thos. Ord, that he could not proceed along the public highway past the three armed pickets. Mr. Ord accompanied his driver back and declared his right as an American citizen to enter. After considerable parleying he was permitted to proceed, but afterwards reported to the sheriff that his life had been threatened if he again attempted to cross the lines. "We will blow your head off," they told him. "There have been threats of dynamiting the mills and destroying property and the lives of employees and burning their homes if they persisted in working in the mills. From February 15 up to the night of March 2, the sheriff has sworn in and deputized 65 special deputy sheriffs, calling to his aid all the men willing and competent for such service. In obtaining these 65 men we have interviewed no less than from 500 to 700 men, and by reason of sympathy for the strikers and the very handsome token of friendship and esteem, a signet ring, the gift of a large number of business men of this city, who have been advertisers in the Gazette during Mr. Barclay's connection with the strike.

Harry Shepard, a well-known stock broker of camp, said he didn't think the strike would reach here at all. "There are too many sensible men in the union to allow a strike to take place at this time," said Mr. Shepard. James F. Hadley, a prominent banker, said: "It will never reach a siege for the district. I want to see the men win, and I am in perfect sympathy with them in the movement, for I believe in holding up wages, but the miners know that they cannot afford to take up other people's fights, under the conditions, as it would mean too much of a hardship on all of them. As long as they are receiving all they ask, why should they strike? They are aware that it would be impossible for the business houses in the district to carry them through a siege of this kind, they knowing the conditions that have existed here for the past year in business lines."

Several times during the day it has been reported that the Portland had closed down, and it was reported also that the men had walked out. These stories were absolutely unfounded, as the mine is operating its full force tonight, and there is at this time nothing to indicate that it will suspend. The story was also given out that the trainmen running into the district would refuse to handle the ore from the Portland, but this was absolutely without foundation, as no such action was contemplated as far as could be learned.

By the agreement after the last strike, it was decided that there should be no discrimination made between union and non-union miners, but since that time the camp, one might say, has become thoroughly unionized. At the present time there is only one mine in camp, operating on company account, where non-union miners are in a majority. Taking these facts into consideration, and with the conservative element predominating, it is not believed a sympathetic strike of the miners of this district will take place.

The following notice has been issued to the mine operators in the "Cripple Creek" district who are shipping ore to the plants at Colorado City: "To the Mine Owners, Mine Managers, and Mine Operators in the 'Cripple Creek' Mining District of Colorado: Who are Herby Effected and to Whom it May Concern, 'Gentlemen:—Whereas, the United States Refining and Reduction company, the Telluride Reduction works, and the Portland Reduction works, through their respective managers, have refused to concede what seemed to us to be a fair, just, and reasonable demand, of Mill and Smeltermen's union No. 125, W. F. of M., located at Colorado City, Colorado. 'Now, therefore, on behalf of and in the interests and welfare of the W. F. of M. in the Cripple Creek Mining District, Teller county, Colo., we most respectfully demand that your respective companies should cease shipping any and all ores to either or all sampling and reduction works owned, operated or managed or controlled by each, every, or all of the aforesaid companies, on or after the 1st of March, 1903, and until such time as the present existing differences shall have been satisfactorily adjusted. (Signed) 'Committee from the Executive Board of District No. 1 of the Western Federation of Miners.'"

PORTLAND WILL CONTINUE TO OPERATE ITS BIG PROPERTY

Frank G. Peck, secretary and treasurer of the Portland Gold Mining company, said the following regarding the coming of the troops: "Our men could not get the protection from the sheriff and were interfered with in coming to and going from work. They on several occasions were permitted to come almost up to the mill; then they were met by pickets, who turned them back. After the assaults we appealed to the sheriff and were informed that he could not help us any more, so he in turn called upon the governor for assistance and the troops were called out. We are running two roasters and have a third idle owing to repairs which are being made to it." When questioned as to the probable closing of the Portland mill and the shutting down of the big Battle mountain bonanza, Mr. Peck said: "Nothing like that is contemplated as we propose to run our plant full tilt and intend that our men shall have full protection."

All Saddled and Bridled and Ready for the Cavalrymen

The El Paso livery barn last night presented a true "wild west" appearance. Over 75 saddle horses were stable during the evening, saddled and bridled and all ready for instant service. As soon as the order for calling out the militia was determined upon, a telephone message was sent down from Denver to the El Paso livery management asking for 75 horses for the troops of cavalry that were to come down from Fort Logan.

The livery had about 15 saddle horses on hand but with considerable skrimishing the other 60 were got together and held in readiness for the troops when they arrived. As might be expected, the horses were of different sizes and colors, the lack of time in securing them preventing any attempt at the usual uniformity that is prevalent in cavalry companies. The old Kenyon saddle-stable has been engaged for quartering these horses in case a stable should be needed.

Carpenters Not Inclined to Order Sympathetic Strike

At the regular meeting of Colorado Springs Carpenters union No. 515, held in the new Labor hall last night, a committee consisting of Messrs. Lohman, West and Mills was appointed by the president to confer with a similar committee from the Colorado City union. No. 417, in regard to the present strike situation. This conference will be held tonight in the Woodmen hall, Waycott building, Colorado City, and at this meeting a joint committee will be elected to confer with the Smeltermen's union.

At the meeting last night the situation in Colorado City was discussed and the various phases considered. At the present time the carpenters have no grievance against the Telluride people, the only question being, shall the men quit work on account of the Smeltermen's strike which has been declared against the Telluride mill. The general opinion among the local carpenters last night was that nothing would be done and that the carpenters would go on working as usual. Beyond the appointing of the above-named committee, no action of a definite nature was taken last night.

BANDS OF GOLD

With Diamonds, Rubies, Sapphires, Emeralds, Pearls and the plain oval Wedding Rings. Quality Guaranteed.

FRED HAYNER,

13½ S. Tejon, COLORADO SPRINGS

WATCH REPAIRING THAT WILL PLEASE YOU.

Uncle Sam's Naval Officers Coming Here to Recruit Men

Chief Quartermaster N. Carroll of the naval recruiting party that has been working in the west for a number of months getting new men for the service, is in Colorado Springs arranging for the opening of a recruiting office here next Monday. Quartermaster Carroll has arranged for rooms 15, 16, 17 and 18 in the El Paso bank building for these offices. The recruiting office will be open from Monday until Saturday receiving applicants for positions in the United States navy from 9 in the morning until 1 in the afternoon.

Lieutenant R. de L. Hasbrouck is in command of the party, filling the vacancy caused by the transfer of Lieutenant Morton to the U. S. S. Philadelphia. Lieutenant Morton was in command of the party in Denver in December at which time a number of Colorado Springs boys who are now at Great Island, entered the navy. The other members of the party are Assistant Surgeon R. B. Chapman, Boat-swain J. W. Anger, Chief Boat-swain Mate A. S. Jorger, Chief Mechanist G. S. Bingham, Yeoman Harvey T. Culp, Quartermaster L. Whitteman, Hospital Steward G. W. Short, Hospital Apprentice J. L. McGarity and Chief Quartermaster Carroll, the latter acting as advance courier.

Men for all parts of the service will be accepted, including apprentices, shipwrights, electricians, machinists, land and sea, firemen and every other department, special attention, however, being given to the enlistment of apprentices for the naval training school at Great Island. All applicants must be able to read and write English and American citizens or have already signified their intention of becoming American citizens. Different salaries are paid, apprentices, who must be between the ages of 15 and 18, receiving 50 per cent more than landsmen from 18 to 25, receiving 85.

A VEIN OF HUMOR

Is this a fast—to keep Under lean And cheerless? From fat of veils and sheep? Is it to quit the dish Of fish, yet still To fill The platter high with fish? Is it to fast an hour Or nigh to go Or show A downcast look and sour? No! 'tis a fast to dole Thy sheaf of wheat, And reap Unto the hungry soul. It is to fast from strife, From old debate And hate To circumscribe thy life, To show a heart free-vent: To starve thy sin, Not bin— And that's to keep thy lent. —Robert Herrick.

"What makes Embury always so awkward and nervous and ill at ease when you're around?" "Oh, he knows I know all about him." "Why, has he any dreadful secret he's ashamed of?" "Cm." "What is it?" "He buys patent medicines. I caught him at it." —(New York Times).

Housemaid—I overheard the Misses teem a rather the other day that I was "no good." Butler—Well, isn't that what listeners discern in their ears of themselves? —(Chicago Tribune).

"You certainly wouldn't marry a girl for her money, would you?" He—Of course not. Neither would I have the heart to let her become an old maid merely because she had money. —(Chicago News).

"And you think a college education really does fit a man for the practical battles of life?" "Yes, if the Brooklyn man answered, 'I find it of inestimable value in my own case.' " "In what way?" "Well, for instance, what I know about locking the center of a celling, a valuable advantage to me in getting into and out of our street cars." —(Brooklyn Eagle).

If nobody would fight but those who really want to fight, and if they would stop as soon as they really get tired of it, war would become comparatively uninteresting. —(Puck).

She—In truth, I think he is neglecting his business to court the rich widow. He—Oh, I think not. His business is to make money, and she has plenty of it. —(Puck).

Though "love is blind," experience has shown Such an affliction need not make one mute. And when four lips are close together thrown, The "sense of touch" is frequently acute. —(Cincinnati Commercial Tribune).

"Some men," said Uncle Eben, "take so much that they can't think of nothing but saving on account of their own disturbance." —(Washington Star).

Bacon—A dog that runs under a carriage is called a carriage dog. Is it not? Egbert—Certainly. Bacon—Well, what would you call a dog that runs under an automobile? Egbert—Why, a dead dog. —(Yonkers Statesman).

The time is past when poets starred in garrets. Most of them can get a job running the elevator now. —(Atlanta Constitution).

If He Only Could.—Mrs. Norrich—Isn't it grand to ride in your own carriage? Mr. Norrich—Yes, but I'd enjoy it more if I could stand on the sidewalk and see myself ride by. —(Brooklyn Life).

Others Have Been Puzzled By It.—"I never kin figger it out," said Uncle Eben, "how some of dese folks dat talk so much about 'spisin' wealth kin be so willing to borry two bits." —(Washington Star).

The Changing Seasons.—Pauline—I'm sorry the winter is so far gone. Penelope—So am I. I've such a becoming hat. —(Detroit Free Press).

A Friendly Concussion.—"Didn't I hear the cook call you by your first name?" "Don't say a word. She only does that when she is good-natured." —(Cleveland Plain Dealer).

Quick Conclusion.—"I see that one Pennsylvania convict fatally assaulted another." "They must have some bad men in that penitentiary." —(Cleveland Plain Dealer).

As We Talk—Hoax—I just heard some news that seems too good to be true. Joak—That's too bad. —(Philadelphia Record).

The Responsibility Placed.—"So their marriage was a failure." "Not at all, marriage is all right. It was the man and the woman who were failures." —(Philadelphia Press).

Mr. John Rice Chandler, now in Washington, D. C., telegraphed on February 16: "Guatemala government cables that it will arrange for space at the exposition at once."

"A Georgia View of Tillman." Apropos of Senator Tillman's latest eruption before the New York Press club, it is not in order for the press of the south, outside of South Carolina, to protest that the inflammable senator from the state of South Carolina is only a self-accredited representative of the wide and diversely constituted section, of which he is constantly hopping up as the "spokesman." It is a long, long while since the old days of reconstruction, and the political history made necessary by the perpetuation of a governmental outrage have faded into vague memories of the older generation. But when Senator Tillman, even in the most of his glories in shortness and tissue balloons, he is guilty of an anachronism of southern sentiment which is worse than an intrusion upon the present era of good feeling. It is a positive affront to modern enlightenment and modern progress.

The South Carolina senatorial spokesman may feel constrained to fulminate hysterically over the veto from the fact that the bulk of the population of his state is in excess of the white, but if his representative capacity in this regard is not challenged in South Carolina, it is most emphatically challenged in Georgia.

If the south at large were to choose a spokesman, probably Senator Tillman would be the last man it would select to voice its sentiments on any essentially southern proposition. The Bonapartes, Furies of the old school is only a stage character for one-night northern stands now. The role may be temperamental with the South Carolina senator. It is typical of nothing southern today. It is even typical of anything.

We can only ask that the southern states be not judged by the Tillman standard of voracity. The south is not disposed to talk to individuals without thinking, at this time. —(Atlanta Constitution).

Suspensions. At 15 minutes past 11 o'clock Sunday morning, just as the pastor of the church was about to read the 13th verse of the 13th chapter of Corinthians, a church at Ottawa, Kansas, was discovered to be on fire. Suspicious persons will doubtless regard this as more than a mere coincidence. —(Buffalo Times).

Too Much Marriage. The attention of Miss Van Vorst, President Roosevelt and others who are discouraged over signs of celibacy should be called to the Rev. Mr. Hutchins' report of conditions in Connecticut. There the male citizens appreciate the civic duty of marriage so deeply that many of them have several wives. —(Chicago Post).

A Friendly Suggestion. We wish the Algonia Upper Des Moines Republican would change its name and make it shorter. It always reminds us of the name of the sultan of Sulu, which is struck out over half the archipelago. —(Washington, D. C., Democrat).

An Accurate Definition. A "stand pat" is a Republican who thinks there should be no modification of the tariff schedules and usually insists that the Democrats are the favor change our Democrats. —(Webster City Freeman-Democrat).

Ocean Dullness Gone Forever. There is no more of the tedious refuge of the ocean voyage for tired people who don't want to hear any news is gone forever. The Minneapolis, which arrived at London on Tuesday, reported that there was wireless communication with either Polaris or Glascow all the way from New York harbor, and every day the officers published a paper containing the news of the world. The time may come when steamship companies will advertise certain of their boats as "absolutely free from Marconiograms." "No newspapers allowed." "Marconiproof ship protectors on all decks," and so on. —(Springfield Republican).

Where the Lobby Lost. Since six prominent Republican members of the senate voted against the ship subsidy bill, it has been useless for its friends to make it appear as a party measure. The house committee on merchant marine and fisheries, which yesterday voted not to report the measure, was divided 10 representatives opposing and six favoring the bill. So the Cramp-Griscom lobby has spent its money in vain. It might study the methods of the Oxwards. —(Providence Journal).

READABLE SHORT STORIES. Senator Alger tells this story of W. H. Vanderbilt, who owned Maud S. He had purchased a horse from Mr. Vanderbilt about the time the latter had sold the famous mare and at the time the millionaire: "Why did you part with such a notable animal?" Mr. Vanderbilt replied: "When I drove her along the street people used to say, 'There goes Maud S.' They never thought of saying, 'There goes Vanderbilt.' I couldn't play second fiddle to a mare—even such a mare."

A quiet looking man met Bishop Blank on the street and handed him a \$10 bill. "I would be obliged," he said, "if you would use this for my poor. I also feel that it is right to tell you that the money was won in gambling. But I hope that will not prevent your taking it." "My dear sir," responded the bishop, "with a benevolent smile, 'you can set your mind at ease on that score. We are fighting the battles of the Lord, and like other armies, we live on the enemy whenever the chance offers.'"

ONE hears a great deal about "The Duty of Being Joyful," and the world's army of tired ones who practice that is too often preached by people of limited resources, abounding resources, physical and financial, are more heroic than those who offer up their lives on the battlefield. There are more martyrs than those whose names are told on rosaries, there is no exaggerated enthusiasm that makes a pulse steady, blood hot and keeps the martyr to testify, and there is a deep, inviolable joy even down to the dark shadow of death.

Brawny men and healthy women ridicule the nerves of those who are rendered nervous by a bumping or making light of another's misfortune when despite it a joyous appearance is maintained. What does your flesh and blood Hebe know of nerves? Her blood is life's elixir, her sinews like strung cords, and all she goes out and comes in are attuned to the bumping or making light of perfect physique, a mechanism that runs as smoothly as a feather drawn through oil. Of course she carries electric cheer wherever she goes; why shouldn't she?

What is kept in constant tune and touched by a skillful hand will emit harmonious sounds. She is never despondent or cast down. Why should she be? For her, all is bonnie, blithe and sweet; yet of no special credit to

Honora's recitations warranted the belief that she was not studying very hard. There were stupid girls in the room, but Miss Allison, the teacher, suspected that Honora's deficiencies were due to idleness rather than to stupidity. She was the girl looked up to, because she mended her ways, but those were no improvement. Then at last the teacher wrote an urgent little note to Honora's mother, and Mrs. Casey came up to the school house to see about it. Mrs. Casey began anxiously, "darlin', her rosy face fairly radiated good nature. "But 'tis not all Honora's fault, d'ye mind? She had weather on the brain when she was small, and," the mother added, tragically, "it no longer takes the form of a storm to her sudden, so she gets flustered, and ye'll see the mist risin' from her hair." "And is it her geography bothers ye?" "Whisper, darlin'." 'Tis Honora's brothers that twists up her geography. "My father works at the Pacific foundry as a clerk for the India company on Atlantic avenue, and so the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, and meridians of longitude, and India do be rowlin' over and over in her head. And she's a good girl, all them things ye remember her, ah, yes, indeed, but she remembers them in the wrong places, poor child!" " 'Tis her father's fault if she do be awake at figures. More he's taken his mightin' to his game, her books in potatoes and apples." "Ye mind?" "Twice in the last summer her father was away and applier tryin' her wather in measures and what was left over, from the peddlin', and she knew fine the differ between a peck and a bushel, and she was a good peck and a peck, derlin', and if ye find her father misteach her I'll lay it on to him, I will so."

"I blame meself for Honora's writin', what wid me jogglin' the table wid me foot under the pen, and her practisin' poor child! But sure what's your ye expect aniways, from one wid wather on her brain? Remember that, darlin', when ye see the mist risin' from her hair, remember the wather on the brain, and an easy wid her."—(Youth's Companion.)

There is a vast difference between doing and being. We may consciously express in action what we have not yet attained and made our own, but our uncompleted actions are according to the level of attainment.—(Selected

"A bill has just been introduced into the New York legislature which provides that all unmarried women between the ages of 35 and 50 shall be taxed \$25 a year, while all bachelors aged 40 and 65 shall be required to pay a fine of \$50 annually in addition to the taxes levied upon the owners of the state. The proposed law is doubtless founded on the sound democratic principle that luxuries and necessities should bear the burden of taxation; but that single blessedness is a privilege that no single tax can reach." writes Dorothy Dix in the New Orleans Picayune.

"So far as bachelors are concerned, police need be raised in their defenses against such attacks. They are on their own fault and because he doesn't want to, and he deserves to be harried by the tax collector. Moreover, the man who escapes having to pay millions of dollars in drinkmaking extortions is getting off so heavily that it is absurd to assess his freedom from the cares that cumber married men at the low sum of \$50 a year; but taxing a woman for the misfortune of being an old maid is a different matter."

"In nothing is man more inconsistent than his attitude on the marriage question. He holds wifehood and domesticity up to woman as the ideal career, and yet he makes ironclad conventions of her life. He tells her she must live on her own hook; he berates her for leaving her own fireside, when she has no fireside to which to stick, and now he proposes to tax her for not getting married. He debars her from popping the question."

"This last is too much. It the straw that breaks the camel's back. Of course, there are men one would never marry to for \$25 a year, or \$25,000,000, but the vast majority of them are of delightful unattached men floating around in society whom one wouldn't in the least mind having for a husband, and if the New York legislature's measure passes, they will be right in the state will be justified in starting out on a personally conducted matrimonial campaign, and proposing to every eligible bachelor in sight. Taxation without representation is tyranny, and every woman is to judge the tax-eggs."

this our author is silent.

* *

Rev. Jenkins Lloyd Jones of Chicago is wondering why 350 women attended a recent lecture of his on "Browning," but only 13 women attended his lecture on "Housewives." It is possible that he knew more about Browning than his audience did, and much less about housewives than they did. Male lecturers have not been able to disengage themselves of the medieval notion that they are the god-endowed guardians of marriage and divorce, the invariably-appointed instructors of womankind in all things pertaining to their sex.—*Woman's Standard.*

* *

A Total Eclipse.

He lit a candle that angel when
I sat; but that baby here slept tight;
Don't believe he'll come again,
For he must know he ain't done right.

But bad business has an angel got
A-baying foolish babies where
There always is an awful lot,
And 'tuck has got enough to spare?

In holes is full of women now
That cut around and talk, and point
And nod, and so. 'Tis found out how
A small hole's gone gets out of joint."

It's no use, it's no use straight as theirs,
"Tuck out of joint a single bit,
You don't see pecking ever where
That people didn't use for it.

I asked to see my mother, but
When I went up to where she was
Found the bedroom door was shut,
And nurse said, "You stay out, because
Your mamma has no time for you;
She's got a little baby boy,
He'll have the way you ought to do
And you shall have a new new toy."

A nice new toy instead of my
Dear mother! I just went away
Downstairs and had a turble cry,
To think that baby'd come to stay.

Folks used to say to me: "Now walk—
My! Can't you step out proud and grand
Now how you ever learned to talk
So young we cannot understand."

And now they all just pass me by,
And talk about that baby, who
Isn't half so big as I.
I hate that angel. Wouldn't you?

—Selected.

For an angel writes down in a volume of gold.
Though heaven deems that all do below.
Though nothing she had at set of the sun,
The angel above had something to show.
—Selected.

* *

A Blade reader has written to me objecting to woman suffrage—because there never was a woman Shakespeare.

This is certainly an objection and I am sorry there never has been a woman Shakespeare for several reasons. We were not aware that men Shakespeareos crowded around the polls on election day. So far in life I never met a Shakespeare or one that might be second cousin to the bard of Avon. If it takes a Shakespeare to merit the ballot, the voting booth will be the loneliest place on earth. As yet there has been but one man Shakespeare and it is not dead sure but all the brains of the country contribute to make up this world-renowned yet hazy character of Shakespeare. If my friend can marshal a few voters with the ability of him or them on election day—trot them out, and the woman who wants the ballot will repeat and despair of ever meeting citizenship. This is the strongest reason I have ever heard given why woman should not have the ballot.—(Joseph K. Henry.

* *

A very plain man in Glasgow was a very pretty daughter. One day she was sitting on his knee right before a looking glass. She contemplated the reflection of their two faces and then asked:

"Papa, did God make me?"

"Yes, dear," he replied.

"And did he make you?"

"Yes."

"Kidding again in the mirror," she drew a breath and rejoined: "He must be turning out better work lately, isn't he?"—(Selected.

A black and white photograph of a dark, long-sleeved dress with a high collar and a full skirt, displayed against a decorative, ornate background. The dress features a high collar, long sleeves, and a full skirt with a subtle pattern. The background is a dark, ornate frame with intricate scrollwork. The overall style is characteristic of early 20th-century fashion photography.

NEW PARIS MODE

Costume of fine dark blue ladies' cloth, gored, habit back. A flare cut circular under scallops from the knees, trimmed bands; bands of same simulating two narrow panel front. Seams lapped and is cut on "Gibson" waist order, with collar with blue crepe de chine vest. Do with deep cuffs over hands.

EVEN the fondness for automobilizing has failed to popularize ungraceful costumes. When wind and weather demand unsightly muffling and bundling milady refuses to ride. To the sport dress department a few of the elaborate fashions, some of which border on the spectacular, until the question suggests itself, how did a leaping to the fantastic in dress find a vent before the horse had a rival? The answer is, of course, the winter arrived did all the attractiveness of this season's furs become evident, says the Inter-Ocean.

Not alone in the silklike and finest silks, combined with rich laces and crepe, but also in the variety of materials have the most astonishing combinations been seen, but for automobilizing and hard wear cloth and fur, with velvet, or velvet mixed with pony skin, heater, elvet, cat, and even rubber, and the most strange fabrics have been introduced. The three-quarter or short-length coat is preferred for the automobile, since rugs and robes invariably cover the skirts. The Russian pony-skin box coat, with velvet or puffed sleeves and a long strap fastener with passementerie, is smart enough for the city streets and warm enough for a country run. The plain hat is of cream-colored kid. The embroidered crepe de chine scarf, of any tone to suit the color of the coat, of the easily adjusted accessories which give a touch of elegance to many kinds of costumes.

The leather coats, which offer every requirement so far as dust shedding, weather and cold resisting are concerned, are not so readily identified for femininity. But they lacked the prime essential, attractiveness, and the fashion is relegated to the men except for hard country wear. Even then the military garments are often worn with a touch of femininity. Fur trimmed and lined, have been favorites for automobilizing with elderly women this season. They are easily brushed and cleaned and are eminently comfortable.

In furs for walking or driving there are no extravaganzas at all along the line of sumptuous and costly effects. Stoles have grown longer and wider and more lace and tail trimmed until the last boundary must have been reached. Should the stoles be made over to the shoal lapels and muffs of other days a single garment of the present mode would suffice for an entire household. With fashions so fleeting as those of today, and shapes changing with every season, it is not surprising that an unlimited supply of material is not only a convenience, but an economy. Silver fox has lent itself admirably to the modish stoles and scarfs of the season. Such a boa, with a black suit and a black and white hair bracket, worn by a little blonde, on one side, on a pretty brunette, made a stunning picture recently.

♦ ♦ ♦

Hand work is the keynote of skirts and waists alike. Especially is the separate skirt, this tendency seen in its extreme.

Not only are the hemstitch and long-used fagoting still popular, but stitches are rifled from the Mexican drawn twerk to fill in open spaces, as well as to join the skirt and waist. The little hand-stitched tucks which dwindle until they finally merge into the favorite shirr and form puffings and ruffles

and something akin to the antique quilting.

The new shirt waists show no departure from winter modes, and the stocks as yet are without novel features. In fact, in the majority of the elaborate thin waists, Embroidery of Parisian or Mount Mellick order, latter still frequently in grape design, decorate some of the heavy linen waists. In sleeves there is little that is novel, although intricate cutouts of the elbow to give variety. The shirt sleeve bagging below the elbow and the bishop sleeve have lost nothing in popularity. Tucks and insertions distinguish the India lawn blouse, squares of the India lawn in the vent of the bodice, the tucked waist, the white linen waist, a pretty trimming of lace insertion, the sleeves, collar and ends of the lace is fashioned into open squares which are filled in with Mexican drawn twerk. The vent and collar and lower part of the sleeves are tucked.

Inverted plaits, like those of the white, compose many of the heavy creations. These plaits and the yokes which have a sailor-collar effect, cuffs and stand, are frequently stitched with black on white. The stiff shiribosom of the striped percale opens at the front over a narrow pique vest. Dolled Swiss, with its fleecy texture lends itself to fanciful effects. Only the white is used in the case of the puffed creation with its lace yoke and elaborate sleeves. In the inside of the arm the sleeves are plain. Back and sides are filled in with flounces of tulle. The white lawn is tucked with cuffs and stand, the vent of the insertions and horizontally on the hands connecting the lace. The sleeve is a prett conceit, with its fullness at the wrist brought into deep tucks, which are caught with buttons. The organza is used in the case of the sleeve yoke and sleeve tops of lace. These flounces head the sleeve puffs above the wristbands of tucking and lace.

White has lost none of its vogue with the advance of the season. In elaborate evening gowns it is still the choice for young girls' wear at elaborate occasions. For more informal affairs, veilings and cloths and albatross are used for charming frocks. Stunning gowns indeed are made of white with intricate embroideries, tuckings and heavy lace. Such costumes have been used for a termoon receptions and "at homes" this season.

♦ ♦ ♦

For the next two months we may expect to see a good many combinations of cloth and velvet. There are always new ways of combining the two materials to give novel effects. A gray velvet spotted with white is made with gray cloth and white velvet. The skirt is a band stitched all over the cloth. This is some eight inches deep, and runs up in spirals on the skirt. About the hips is a narrow cloth, stitched over and running down the back of the skirt. The bodice is of velvet, a bolero of velvet, trimmed with revers and cuffs of stitched cloth and worn with white lace blouse. This skirt—and it is a new model for a well known place—is as close about the hips as the skirt. The skirt is a cell in the season, and forms an excellent contrast to the fuller skirt made in thin material.



SMART WALKING COSTUME.

New design in light weight snow flake cloth. Belt plait at back of skirt, plaits each side, front and at sides invisibly held by tapes inside. Coat is combination of Russian blouse and coffee jacket. Velvet collar; this as also the stoles, cuffs and girdle are trimmed with bands of white silk canvas embroidered with black. Black and white cord pendants. Hat of white and black straw, underlined black tulle folds. Trimming of black tulle and white coque plumes.

The Ills of Women Act upon the Nerves like a Firebrand.

close; consequently nine tenths of the nervous prostration, nervous despondency, "the blues," sleeplessness, and nervous irritability of women arise from some derangement of the organism which makes her a woman. Herein we prove conclusively that **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** will quickly relieve all this trouble.

Details of a Severe Case Cured in Eau Claire, Wis.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been ailing from female trouble for the past five years. About a month ago I was taken with nervous prostration, accompanied at certain times before menstruation with fearful headaches. I read one of your books, and finding many testimonials of the beneficial effects of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, experienced by lady sufferers, I commenced its use and am happy to state that after using a few bottles I feel like a new woman, aches and pains all gone.

"I am recommending your medicine to many of my friends, and I assure you that you have my hearty thanks for your valuable preparation which has done me good. I try all the best remedies, but will use your **Vegetable Compound**."—MRS. MINNIE TRETZ, 920 First Ave., Eau Claire, Wis. (May 28, 1901)

Nothing will relieve this distressing condition so surely as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; it soothes, strengthens, heals and tones up the delicate female organism. It is a positive cure for all kinds of female complaints; that bearing down feeling, backache, displacement of the womb, inflammation of the ovaries, and is invaluable during the change of life, all of which may help to cause nervous prostration.

Read what Mrs. Day says:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I will write you a few lines to let you know of the benefit I have received from taking your remedies. I suffered for a long time with **nervous prostration**, backache, sick headache, painful menstruation, pain in the stomach after eating, and constipation. I often thought I would lose my mind. I began to take **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** and found good results. I can now eat, and cannot praise it too highly. It does all that it is recommended to do, and more.

"I hope that every one who suffers as I did will give Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies a trial."—MRS. MARIE DAY, Eleanor, Pa. (March 25, 1901.)

Free Medical Advice to Women.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all women to write to her for advice. You need not be afraid to tell her the things you could not explain to the doctor—your letter will be seen only by women and is absolutely confidential. Mrs. Pinkham's vast experience with such troubles enables her to tell you just what is best for you, and she will charge you nothing for her advice.

Another Case of Nervous Prostration Cured.
 "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Allow me to express to you the benefit I have

derived from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Before I started to take it I was on the verge of nervous prostration. Could not sleep at night, and was afflicted dreadfully from indigestion and headache. In consequence of Lydia E. Pinkham's wonderful medicine, and began its use, which immediately restored my health.

"I can heartily recommend it to all suffering women."—MRS. BERTHA J. DUBKIN, 25 1/2 Lapeste St., San Francisco, Cal. (May 21, 1901.)

FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of aforecited testimonials, which will prove the genuineness of the above.

Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

[illegible]

mother's heart was filled with fear. The dreaded croup had come, and she was alone; there was no one to send for the doctor.

Just then sober old Sally, the toise-shell cat came slowly up the garden path from the barn. The moth remembered that Sally had been trained to carry notes to the store—grandy store at the foot of the lane—she had never been known to fail in carrying them safely.

Calling on puss, she hastily wrote: "Send the doctor at once; baby has croup." She tied it about the stout plump neck and said: "Run, Sally, as fast as ever you can! Run on to the fence; hurry and give it to grandpa! Off went Sally, never minding the backs of impertinent dogs or the friendly calls of her relations, and the doctor was in the house in 10 minutes.

"I was on the street," he said, "the store door, when old Sally came running on the fence as fast as her four legs could carry her. I fear there was trouble, and waited until she could reach us. I think Sally has never forgotten how I took fish bones out of her throat with pincers. She always seemed so glad to see me."

The very next day Sally had a new collar on it was engraved: "For baby to his faithful postman."—(O Little Ones.

* * *

Be master of the clouds,
Let not them master thee;
Compel the sunshine to thy soul,
However rough the sea.

—Marionne Farmingham

* * *

Congressman Wayback—What these letters on this card mean.

Secretary—That means that the lady is at the hotel, and would like to have you call.

Congressman Wayback—Certainly, with pleasure, just as soon I can get ready. Send her my card and mark it "P. D. Q."—(New York Weekly

* * *

What of that?
Tired? Well, what of that?
Didst fancy life was spent on beds
ense,
Fluttering the rose leaves scattered
the breeze?
Come, rouse thee; work while it is called
to-day.
Coward, arise, go forth upon thy way
to-day.

Lonely? And what of that?
Some must be lonely; 'tis not given
to all.
To feel a heart responsive rise and fall
To blend another life into its own.
Work may be done in loneliness. Work
collar.

* * *

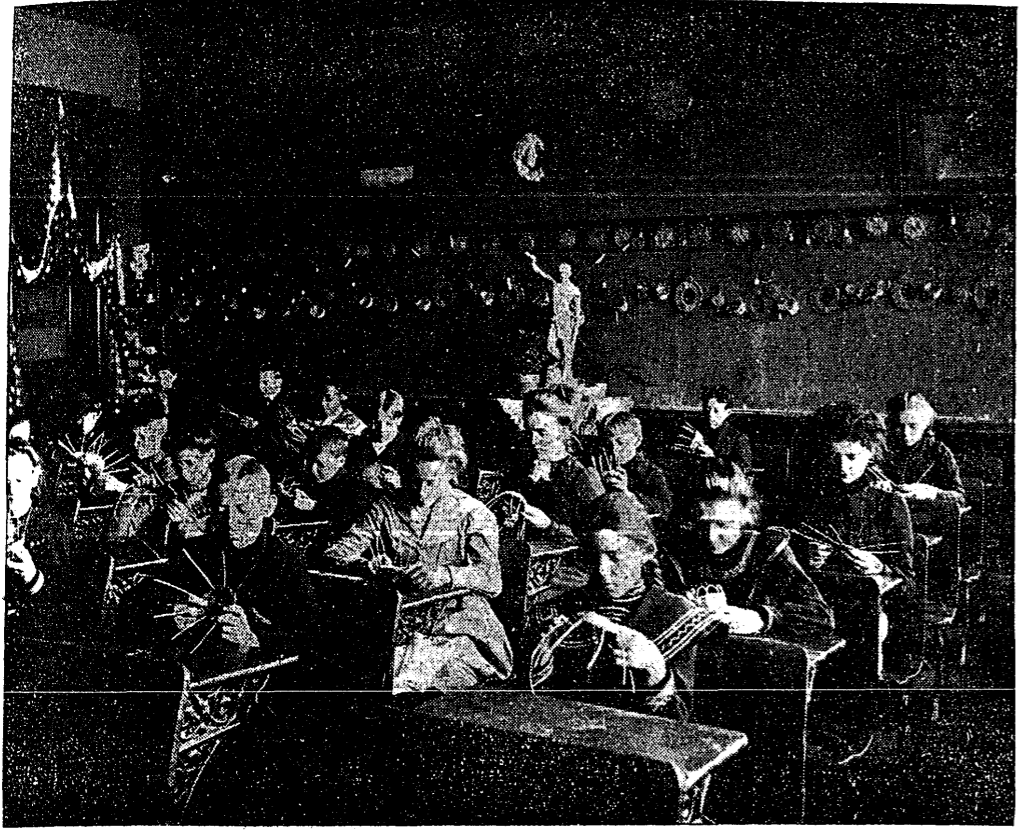
Dark? Well, and what of that?
Didst fondly dream the sun would ne
set?
Dost fear to lose thy way? Take cour
yet.
Learn thou to walk by faith, and not
sight.
Thy path will guided be, and guid
right.

* * *

Hard! Well, what of that?
Didst fancy life one summer holiday
With lessons none to learn and na
ble play?
Go, get thee to thy task. Conquer, or
it must be learned. Learn it, then,
tiently.

Manual Training In Colorado Springs Public Schools

Some Facts Regarding This Important Branch of Educational Work Recently Instituted in This City



BASKET MAKING WITH REED.

Anyone who has for the last few years taken an interest in education cannot but be impressed with the attention manual training has been exercising. It is indeed the leading educational question of the day. Col. Francis W. Parker, president of the Cook County Normal School of Illinois in an address before the Eastern Manual Training association, said that nothing had entered the schools of the country with such promise of usefulness and permanency as manual training. So rapid has been its spread, from one end of this country to the

other, that many cities desiring to introduce it into their schools have found difficulty in securing manual training teachers. For a long time, when the idea of manual training was confined to hard work, sewing and cooking, its introduction into the public school system seemed in most places to be an impossibility on account of the expense and the demand for additional rooms in which to carry on the work. But the introduction of raffia and reed work, cord cardboard modeling, weaving and Venetian iron work, now considered

This age is eminently one of industrialism and so the public school instruction should be in harmony with it. Manual training, even when carried out to its fullest extent does not aim to prepare children for any particular trade or vocation in life, but it aims to develop human faculty and power—power which means ability to do as well as to think—so that whatever vocation is taken up the individual will be better prepared to meet the demands made upon him.

Although it is perhaps not very much that the child can do or accomplish with all his other school duties, that little gives him a kinship with the world's work and workers; it gives him an idea that he can do things and is an incentive to ever greater doing and making; it gives him a feeling of the inherent worth of things.

Roughly speaking manual training is said to stand for brain and hand work. It is believed that the highest development is not reached unless, in the child these two are trained together, the brain to conceive and direct, and the hand to execute. The greatest spontaneous mental activity is certainly aroused in the child by doing or making. Mental training is felt now more than ever before, to be of value only as it leads to better doing. To anyone who has watched the children work and has seen their failure, even when paying the closest attention and putting forth every effort to do a thing as directed, the value of a training along these lines is fully realized.

The children take hold of all phases of manual training with the greatest enthusiasm. "Can we work today?" is the question asked the teacher often several times a day. Children ask to be allowed to remain after school in order to work a little longer. This goes to show that work is attractive to children, they love to do things and to be instrumental in making things. In many children this instinct for work, this industrial impulse seems to die out as they grow older, and we often hear parents complain that the boy is lazy and hates to work. Is it not because when the instinct was strong there was given him no opportunity for its satisfaction and growth, and from the very fact of its disuse it failed and weakened? It is every child's right that work be made to appear attractive to him. Some one has said "this sense of work in its manifold bearings perhaps could well be given first place as important unfinished business handed over from the last century."

The manual training work introduced this year in the schools of the city includes raffia and reed work, cord, cardboard modeling and weaving.

The raffia is very attractive to children, a soft, pliable material particularly well adapted to their small hands. It is the outer cuticle of a palm which grows on Madagascar island. In itself a simple, crude material, but children are readily led to see how, while of little value, so much may be made of it by applying thought and artistic skill.

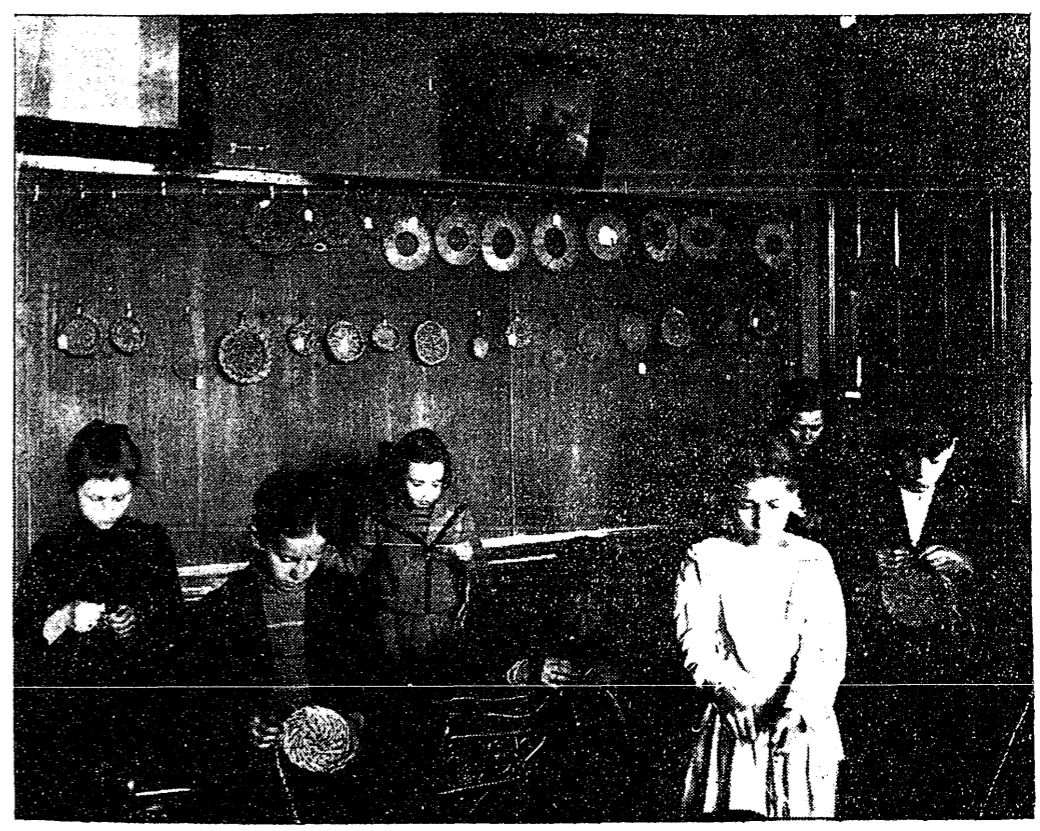
In all parts of the city children are carrying little purses or wearing raffia chapeaus of their own making. Raffia picture frames, the result of patient, careful labor were carried home and presented to parents or friends. The completion of raffia boxes, trays or baskets is at present eagerly looked forward to that those may be taken home also.

Many children buy the material and work at home reproducing work done at school with many variations of individual expression.

The little children are engaging in the primitive occupation of weaving, and at the same time hearing about the wool with which they work, where it comes from, and all about the process; about the silk and the silk worm; the cotton and the cotton fields. Little hammocks, just the size for dolly, have been made by some of the little tots. Many of the children have made at home looms for themselves. One child heard of lately, made one out of a cracker box, and is soon to have a rug large enough for the floor.

Children a little older are rejoicing in the construction of a doll house and the necessary furniture and furnishings for it. Later, leading out from this they will take up a study of the homes of other people, such as the Indian and the Esquimaux.

The fifth grade children are making reed or rattan baskets, and incidentally



BUNDLE RAFFIA WORK.

gaining muscular control of the hands and arms. The reed is a palm which grows in the forests of India, twining itself about the trees much as our climbing vines do. It often grows to the length of hundreds of feet and varies in thickness from the width of a thread to an inch.

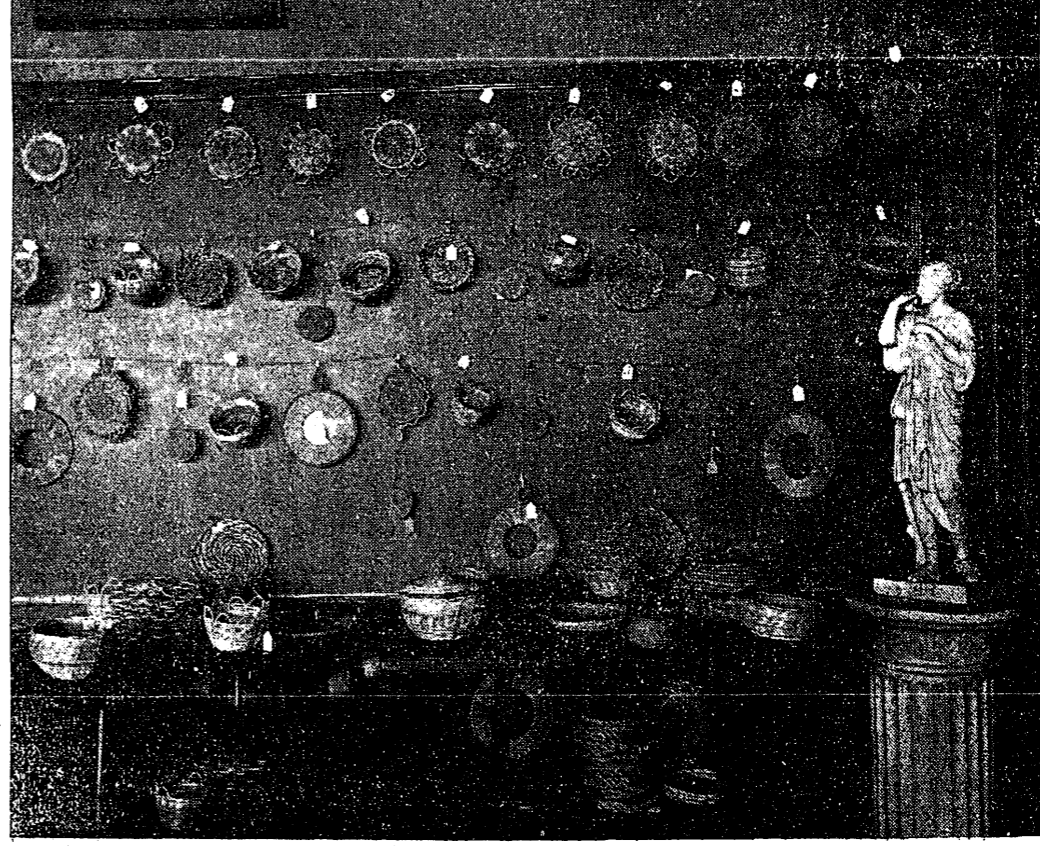
After all, it is the healthful and invigorating influence of manual activities; the joy which they bring into the every-day school life; the delightful atmosphere of social co-operation which they encourage; the spirit of helpful-

ness and willingness to do for others; these things which tend to make character stronger and nobler, which to a large extent makes up the value of manual training. The members of the board of education have had the installation of a course in manual training in the public schools of Colorado Springs under consideration for some time, but it was not until this year that it was thought the time was ripe for such an undertaking. Under the supervision of Miss Meredith Smith, recently of the Omaha public schools, the work has

had a most successful beginning and it promises to become one of the most important features of the educational work. What the future for manual training in the Colorado Springs public schools is, is not known, but its possibilities are many. There are many friends of the schools who fully believe that the present work as carried on under the direction of Miss Smith is but the forerunner for a manual training high school in this city, which will be erected in the not far distant future, and which will be of untold benefit to the youth of the city.



WEAVING.

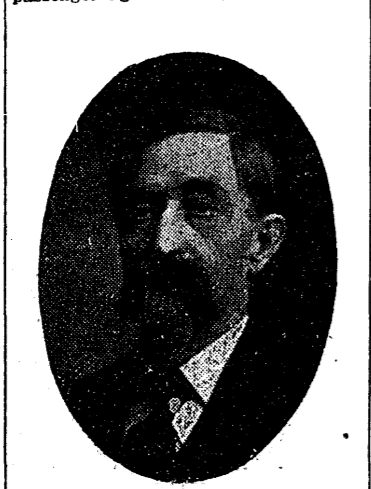


GROUP OF FINISHED PRODUCTS.

MAJ. S. K. HOOPER THE RECIPIENT OF FINE TRIBUTE FROM HOTEL MEN

S. K. HOOPER, general passenger and ticket agent of the Denver & Rio Grande, was the recipient of a fine gold watch yesterday, the gift of the Rocky Mountain Hotel Men's association. Appreciating the many courtesies that had been extended to them by Major Hooper in the past, the hotel men of the state have for some time been contemplating making their appreciation better known by the presentation to Major Hooper of some token. Yesterday the veteran passenger agent of the Denver & Rio Grande, who has seen over 18 years' active service with that road, was invited to a luncheon given by J. D. Fanning, proprietor of the Albany hotel, and at this luncheon, attended by Mr. Hooper, and a few of the hotel and newspaper friends of Mr. Fanning, the presentation was made. H. Jerome Toy, secretary of the Hotel Men's association and editor of the Colorado Tourist and Hotel Reporter, making the presentation speech. The watch, a fine chronometer of the open-face type, Elgin movement, is a valuable one and has engraved on the outside of the lid the trade mark of the Denver & Rio Grande road and on the inside the following: "Thirty-five years as General Passenger agent and 18 years as General Passenger agent of the Denver & Rio Grande. Presented by the Rocky Mountain Hotel Men's association." In making the presentation to Major Hooper, Mr. Toy said in part as follows: "Major Hooper, you have been in charge here today by the coming proprietor of this inn, Mr. J. D. Fanning, to participate of a luncheon with a few of his intimate hotel and newspaper friends. Let me tell you that

the real motive of the invitation was for another purpose entirely and I trust you will calmly resign to your fate. In these times of strenuous activity in passenger traffic, a general passenger agent of a transcontinental



MAJOR S. K. HOOPER.

days of electricity and the fast limited express trains by land and the wireless telegraphy by water. To keep in line with this progressive age it is therefore absolutely necessary for him to have the standard time in his possession. It must not vary, it must be accurate. The Rocky Mountain Hotel Men's association of which we are a delegated committee, is determined that you, Major Hooper, in your official capacity as the general passenger agent of the Denver & Rio Grande railway, shall not get left in the hustle and they have assigned us to present to you today a timepiece, a correct chronometer, as a token of their esteem and in appreciation of the many courtesies they have received at your hands. This chronometer is a memorial of your continuous service for 35 years as a general passenger agent and 18 years as general passenger agent of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad. It is given as a token of the high esteem in which you are held by the hotel profession of this region and it is the desire of the members that you accept the same in the spirit in which it is given."

A number of local hotel people, including Mr. Toy, Henry Maruchel of the Antlers, John Himebaugh of the Spaulding house, C. E. Tyler of the Elk, and others, went up to attend the luncheon. Major Hooper is a man well-known to every railroad man in the state. His 18 years with the Denver & Rio Grande have brought him in contact with a great many Colorado people and he has a great many friends. His relations with the hotel and newspaper people as well as railroad people have been especially amicable and his popularity with the first named class is well manifested by the gift presented

above. Major Hooper's war record is a long and interesting one, as he served the entire four years of the rebellion. He enlisted as a private in Company E of the 23rd Indiana Vol. Infantry, June 1, 1861, and was honorably discharged as major at Goldsboro, N. C., April 5, 1865. In July of 1861 he was made a corporal and in March of 1863, quartermaster sergeant of his regiment. In April of the following year he was commissioned first lieutenant and adjutant. August 20, 1864, he became acting major in his regiment, the rank which he held at his discharge and by which appellation he is more commonly known to all his friends.

Major Hooper's regiment was organized above.

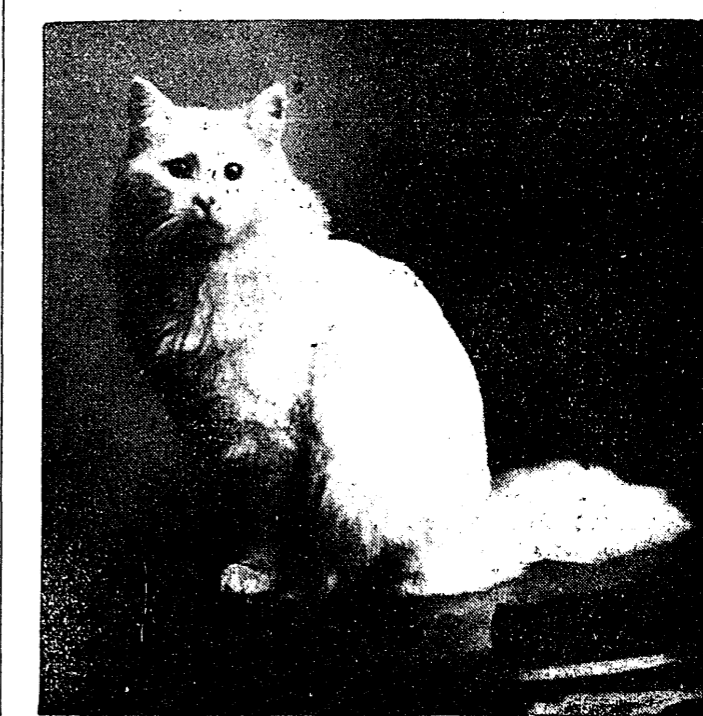


Watch Presented to Major Hooper.

ized at New Albany, Ind., July 27 and 28, 1861, and left the state for Paducah, Ky., on August 15. The 23rd Indiana was attached to the 2nd brigade of the 3rd division of the Army of the Tennessee from February to March, 1862, and with the 2nd brigade of the

same division until the following November. From November until the following January Major Hooper was with the 3rd brigade of the 3rd division, right wing, 13th corps, of the Department of the Tennessee, and with different brigades and divisions of the 17th corps until his discharge. The service that Major Hooper saw on the scene of battle was a long and interesting one, several hard battles being included in the list. He was in the march to the relief of Grant at Belmont, Mo., November 2 to 12, 1861, and at the reconnoitering of Fort Henry and Helman, Tenn., from January 2 to 14, 1862. He also took part in the operations against Fort Henry February 2 to 6 and against Fort Donelson, February 12 to 16. The expedition to Yellow creek in March, the battle of Shiloh in April, the advance on and siege of Corinth, Miss., in April and May, the action at Purdy, in August, the march to Iuka, Miss., and the battle of Iuka in September, the battle of Metamora, Hatchie river, in October, the siege of Vicksburg from May to July of 1863, the assaults and surrender and subsequent guard duty until the following February, the siege of Atlanta from July to September, the battle of Jonesboro in August, the famous march to the sea, November 15 to December 10, the siege of Savannah in December, all are included in the list of Major Hooper's deeds on the field of battle with many others. Major Hooper was away from the scene of struggle but a short period during the war, having enjoyed veteran furlough from February 26 to April in 1864. On entering the service again he was moved to Bird's Point, Mo., from Canton, Miss., and later to Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.

The New York Sun reports a novel provision for the scattering of sunshine in Haachmann, Germany. Three prizes are offered yearly for the men who will marry the ugliest or most crippled woman, and also for women over 40 who have been fitted at least twice. The money for the prizes was left by a financier, who provided that out of the funds an income of not less than \$30 should go to the ugliest girl and \$60 to a cripple. (Sunshine Bulletin.)



ROMEO, M. H. WILBUR'S HANDSOME ANGORA CAT.

Romeo, a beautiful white Angora cat, owned by M. H. Wilbur of the Johnson-Wilbur Mercantile Co., has the distinction that few Angora cats possess, of being able to hear perfectly. Most Angora cats are born deaf. The cat, which is just one year old, is perfectly marked, and would no doubt win a medal if placed on exhibition. Mr. Wilbur says that he has seen many Angoras on exhibition, but has never seen one that showed the fine features that Romeo possesses. The keeping of Angoras is quite a fad among the wealthy people of the east, and fancy prices are paid for good specimens—cats having sold for \$17,000. Mr. Wilbur says that while he would not want to risk shipping the cat east to be put on exhibition, he will certainly put him on exhibition if there is a show in this vicinity. He would not part with the pet for several hundred dollars.

The Weekly Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 5.

Published Every Thursday

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE NEW management of the Gazette is not unmindful of the responsibilities now assumed. The past life of a newspaper, as of a man, imposes obligations. The inheritor of an honored name is trebly bound to honorable life. It is with a diffidence certainly, and yet it is not without confidence, that we take up the task. The founders of the Gazette were the founders of this city. Their broad and far-seeing provision for the growth of each is often recalled as their maturing projects, one by one, add beauty and pleasure of surrounding to the intellectual and material life of the community. Much remains to be done and we shall do our share. It will be our aim to direct the policy of the paper on a plane worthy of the ideas of its founders and to maintain the Gazette as a positive and, if need be, an aggressive factor in the advancement of all worthy objects. The respect and support of the public can be held only by being deserved. The Gazette hopes to command both by fidelity to public interests and a dignified attitude on all public questions.

In state and national politics it will be Independent Democratic.

TO PRESERVE THE PEACE AND PREVENT BLOODSHED.

THE CALLING out of the militia by Governor Peabody to preserve peace and protect persons and property at Colorado City is both timely and proper.

The numerous acts of lawlessness committed during the past few days and the menacing attitude of the strikers convinced the sheriff that it was impossible for his office to afford the protection to life and property which the law imposes upon that office and hence his request of the governor for troops.

The conditions as developed in this strike are but repetitions of such incidents elsewhere, almost without exception, and shows how easily men are led from meetings to mobs. The union is prompt to assert that all lawlessness is condemned by it, but if this be true it is clearly apparent that the influence of the union is not powerful enough to prevent it, and in such a crisis the only resort is to the civil authorities, and finally to the militia.

The prompt action of the governor has doubtless prevented bloodshed, for the desperate characters who are well known and who have lately appeared on the scene have not come here for the purpose of assisting in the preservation of the peace. They undoubtedly have another mission which we believe will be short-lived by reason of the prompt and effectual action which has been taken.

NEW WORK OF COLORADO COLLEGE.

IT IS now settled that the new Presbyterian college is not to come to Colorado Springs. There is therefore no occasion to debate the question whether or not the city ought to have in it more than one institution of higher education.

Colorado college has the field, and it deserves the undivided loyalty and the cordial support of the entire community. It has given to Colorado Springs an atmosphere which belongs only to the university town. It has gathered together an able and influential faculty.

Its student body is steadily enlarging, and every year young men and women are entering the body of its alumni who remember with deepening gratitude, as the years go by, their debt to the college, and are eager to come back to renew their old associations.

The college is every year adding to the material wealth of the city, but, far better, it is one of the strongest influences—if not the strongest—in building up its higher life, and it is destined more and more to play a leading part in all the life of the city and of the region round about.

The college is about to take another step in advance. A department of engineering is to be opened, and the opportunities offered to young people to be greatly enlarged. This advance has been determined upon that the institution may meet the needs of the section of country to which it seeks to minister.

Such enlargement calls for large increase in endowment funds, for new buildings and costly equipment. To secure what is needed will require something more than the untiring efforts of one man, or of a group of men. It can come only as a result of the education of the men of wealth in the city and the state by a public opinion which is the product of loyal devotion to the institution and a clear recognition of the work it has done and is to do.

If this community will as a unit come to believe in the college in the measure in which the college deserves such belief, there will be no difficulty in securing the funds necessary for its proper development.

We trust that the proverb, "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country," will not receive new verification here, that the college which has won enthusiastic recognition the country over in all circles where genuine scholarship and devotion to the best standards of life are valued, will not fail to secure at home the united love and unfaltering loyalty of the community, without whose generous sympathy in the days of its early struggles, it could never have come to its present commanding position of influence.

Mr. Van E. Rouse displays remarkable enthusiasm in his desire to secure \$10,000,000 in gold bullion for use in reproducing the state capitol in miniature at the St. Louis exposition. It would certainly be a spectacular way of calling attention to one of Colorado's greatest industries, and it would attract almost as much attention as the Montana silver statue at the Chicago fair. Nevertheless, Mr. Rouse is clearly inviting trouble in attempting to care for the \$10,000,000 after he gets it.

It is to be regretted that the president's trip to Colorado will not be made in time to enable him to be present at the opening of the new Y. M. C. A. building of this city. Inasmuch as Mr. Roosevelt helped to lay the cornerstone, it would have been very pleasant to have had him witness the completion of the project.

A rush from Dawson City to a new gold strike is reported. The principal features of life in Alaska are "the rush" from one camp to another and the lack of gold.

DELAY IN WARSHIP BUILDING.

THE PASSAGE of the bill providing for the building of four new battleships indicates a desire on the part of congress to move with moderation regardless of the huge naval programs of Germany, Great Britain and some of the other powers.

The difficulty with the enlargement of our navy is not in the ships authorized by congress, but in the delay in completing these ships after the contracts have been let.

These hindrances are so great and apparently so unreasonable as to call for a thorough and a searching investigation. These delays are due to a variety of causes, one of which is the "casiness" of the government, and were our foreign relations critical would be dangerous. The battleship Maine was 17 months over the contract limit for her completion; the Missouri is 20 months overdue, and the Ohio 23. Other vessels are all the way from ten to thirteen months behind in delivery. This is an evil that ought to be corrected, if for no other reason than that it keeps the "paper" proportion of our naval strength so high as to deceive the casual citizen as to our power on the seas.

Every ship-building contractor is quick to take advantage of the bonus given him for increased speed over and above that specified in the contract, but he was never known to pay a penalty for non-compliance with the time limit in the same contract without vigorous protest. The contract should call for the completion of these vessels within a reasonable length of time, all conditions to be considered, and the government should then enforce the contract to the letter.

THE INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

AN INDEPENDENT newspaper, such as the Gazette purposes to be, ought to be able to fill an important place in the life of this community.

By independence we do not mean neutrality, that peculiar frame of mind which has no particular opinions upon any subject of public importance. But a newspaper that is really independent can serve a useful purpose in any community.

It has a distinct advantage of the journal whose editorial opinions are known the moment the party caucus arrives at a decision, or even before that. No newspaper can be really helpful to a city or state, that is committed in advance to any policy which a party, clique or faction may see fit to pursue.

It is always a good thing for a community when it has a newspaper which is prepared to consider, fairly, candidly and honestly, questions as they shall arise, and which will not hesitate to speak openly and frankly along lines which it considers best for the public welfare.

This need not be done in a spirit of captious criticism, but rather with a view to bringing forward all sides of a question in order that the public may be enlightened and hence be able to give an honest judgment. We greatly mistake the temper and the attitude of the people of Colorado Springs if such a position does not meet with their unqualified approval.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SENATE.

THE PRESIDENT has issued a call for a special session of the senate to be convened on March 5. How long it will remain in session after assembling only one having the gift of prophecy can tell.

The call for the senate demonstrates rather clearly one of two things, perhaps both—that the members of the dominant party are not in accord with the wishes of the chief executive in the matter of legislation or that the "courtesy" of unlimited debate has been strained beyond all reason. Though no specific subjects are mentioned in the call, undoubtedly the two chief things to be considered are the Panama treaty and the Cuban treaty.

Assuming that both political parties are favorably disposed toward the canal treaty, it has been possible for Senator Morgan and his strange "bed-fellow," Senator Quay, to throttle action by threatening to make a speech every time an attempt was made to set a day for a vote upon the treaty.

A fine state of affairs, indeed, which is hardly less irritating to the country than to our strenuous chief executive.

The Cuban treaty demonstrates beyond question that the Republican leaders who control legislation are not in accord with the president. The country is committed, morally at least, to a measure of reciprocity which would give the Cuban sugar and tobacco growers a chance to sell their product and do business upon a living basis. But so ingrained is the doctrine of high protection to industries needing no protection whatever, that reciprocity has been slain where it should have had its strongest friends. The moral obligation has been wholly lost sight of.

Even now, with a special session in prospect, there is grave doubt whether President Roosevelt will be able to secure the fulfillment of his wishes so persistently urged since his very first message to congress.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

IT IS TO be hoped that the long standing differences between Irish landlords and tenants will be settled upon the basis now proposed by a committee representing both sides. If the bill of the ministry contains the essential features of the agreement made between the landlords and tenants, the land difficulties in Ireland ought soon to become a thing of the past. Briefly stated, the plan is for the landlords to sell out on the basis of each \$50 rent capitalized at \$1,500. In payment, the tenants are to bear only part of the burden, the plan being for them to become owners subject to an annuity of \$40, which is to be regularly reduced. Of course, by this plan the tenant will not be able to fully compensate the landlord, but the proposal is that the difference is to be paid by the British treasury. It would undoubtedly require several million dollars yearly to carry out the plan, and would necessitate another loan by the British government.

While the scheme seems a costly one at first blush, and would no doubt be strenuously objected to by the average British taxpayer, there is reason for believing that if thereby the discontent in Ireland would be removed and the tenantry made happy and prosperous, it would prove a good investment and money in the treasury of the British government after all.

While congress is crowding bills through under the three-minute rule the people of Colorado Springs will look with composure upon the passage of the measure carrying an appropriation of \$175,000 for a public building for this city.

The happiest man in Denver is the Hon. John A. Rush, whose bill has just been legalized by the supreme court. There is no doubt in his mind that this is a righteous decision, and he doesn't hesitate to say so.

TOPICS OF THE DAY

The President's Trip.
President Roosevelt would like to have some members of his cabinet as companions on his proposed western hunting trip, and Secretary Root has agreed to go, provided he can get away. Secretary Shaw will accompany the president through Iowa, at least. The plan is to go away from Washington March 20, if an extra session of the senate should not interfere; if there should be an extra session, then the president will start for Colorado immediately after it adjourns, if he still has time for two or three weeks hunting before April 30, when he has to be in St. Louis. Meanwhile the fame of our White House hunter has reached the far east. Captain Lloyd C. Griscom, former minister to Persia and now to go to overland, is at his home in Philadelphia, and reports that the "shah of Persia desires to visit America, chiefly because it would give him an opportunity to hunt big game with the president." The shah is a man whom he admires immensely. Captain Griscom further explains:
"The shah is an ardent sportsman, and President Roosevelt knowing this, sent me an autograph copy of his book on 'Big Game' to present to him. Mussaffar-ed-din was delighted. He could understand the pictures, but as French is the only modern language with which he is conversant, he was unable to read the text. By getting a corps of interpreters to work. The entire book was translated into Persian and then the shah read it with great enjoyment." (Springfield Republican.)

New State Names.
It is suggested fitly, as we are impressed, that Montezuma is a better name for a state of the Union than New Mexico. There is something inappropriate in our raising one of our states after one of our neighboring nationalities with the prefix of New. The name was fit enough while the territory it covers was taken only as an appanage, its purpose being to remind us where it came from. But now the connection is now fifty years in the past, and its Mexican association may better depart as it takes its place in statehood in our country. Lincoln is proposed as a fit name for a new state, and also Jefferson, the latter particularly applying to territory acquired under Jefferson's administration, but our national habit has not been to name states from individuals. Washington stands no more for a new state, and Tennessee was originally called Franklin, but the name was changed when it came into the Union. (Boston Herald.)

Venezuelan Santa Claus.
If they have a Santa Claus in Venezuela, he will hereafter figure in the popular imagination as "a whiskered Scot of 68, wearing a checked golf suit. Not dismayed by his failure to introduce a bill for the annexation of the Venezuelan negotiations, Mr. Carnegie now proposes to help along the cause of peace by building a home at The Hague for the great international tribunal itself. This home will be called the 'Palace of Peace' and its features will be a great international library of law, to judge from the scattered reports that transpire as to Mr. Carnegie's intention. Perhaps this great enterprise will not succeed. The tribunal is apparently so jealous of its dignity that it hesitates to accept a gift from an individual. But the idea is a great one, worthy of the new century. Whether it is accepted or not, it does honor to Mr. Carnegie." (Buffalo Express.)

Women and the Ballot.
Susan B. Anthony has just had her 83rd birthday. She is not in the least disturbed by the intimation from some quarters that the woman suffrage question is losing ground. Her retort is that she has worked for woman even more for her woman suffrage, and that she is satisfied with her gains. When the legal disabilities of women fifty years ago are compared with the disabilities of the present, the woman suffrage movement has a great deal to be proud of in the way of permanent results in this line. There are other unfortunate social complications today which the enemies of woman suffrage are fond of pointing to as evidence of the agitators, but the case is not proved, and there are enough women lawyers now to look after the feminine side of the argument, anyway, so why not leave it to them? (From the Minneapolis Times.)

"Little Animosity's" Curve.
A man of geometry and trigonometry figures out that "Little Animosity's" baby sixteen-inch gun at Sandy Hook is a certain failure in a light breeze. "I witnessed the three shots fired," he says, "and noticed that the projectile described a curve to the right equal to about one-fifth of a degree, or twelve minutes. Now, supposing that this deviation from a straight line had been continued throughout the entire range of the gun, which is said to be between twenty and twenty-one miles, what would have happened? The projectile would have described a circle, and come back to its starting point. If this could be safely accomplished in practice it would mean a great saving, as the shell could be repeatedly used." (From the New York Press.)

Her Election Reform Bill.
Mrs. Coulter, the woman member of the Utah legislature, has introduced a drastic anti-treating bill. According to Mrs. Coulter's measure not only the demoralizing highball and the nerve-dulling cigar is placed under ban, but the ice cream soda, the box of chocolates and the oyster stew may no longer be "set up" to one's best girl. Now, if some horrid masculine member shall amend the bill to exempt the first mentioned commodities it is not at all unlikely the measure may be given serious consideration. (From the Sioux City Journal.)

Dialogues of the Day.
First Methodistist—What hook did President Roosevelt's speech remind you of?
Second Methodistist—"The Hoosier Schoolmaster," of course. What a glorious circuit rider Mr. Roosevelt would have been.
First Methodistist—Yes, but I was thinking, when the chairman talked about the way Methodists figure in the election returns, that the book really suggested by the occasion is "The Winning of the West." (New York Evening Post.)

The Modest Kaiser.
Emperor William, in enumerating those to whom Jehovah has revealed himself, includes his grandfather, William I, along with Moses, Abraham and a few others. The Kaiser is more modest than he was given credit for being in not adding his own name to the list. (Kansas City Star.)

A Boston Relapse.
It is really discouraging to find a Boston man writing to a newspaper to ask who wrote "The Comedy of Errors." He seems to have suspected Shakespeare, but wasn't sure that Clyde Fitch didn't write it. (Memphis Commercial-Appeal.)

Congressional Contrasts.
The anxiety of congress to be informed of the exact cost of the repairs at the White house is in startling contrast to the unanimity with which it prepares to swallow a \$4,000,000 bill for the building for its own use. (Pittsburgh Dispatch.)

Mr. Dooley on the Race Question...



By F. P. Dunne

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"What ar-re we goin' to do about th' coons?" asked Mr. Dooley.

"What ought we to do about them?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"We've got to do something," said Mr. Dooley. Something's got to be done. When I was a young man I raymimber hearin' people talk iv boostin' th' naygur up fr'm his lowly place as an unforchinit slave an' humorist an' makin' him as good as annybody an' bether thin a German be givin' him a vote. I didn't believe it because I was a Dimmycrat an' didn't believe anything but Stephen A. Douglas. But they used to say it jus' th' same an' if ye didn't say it, too, it was down to Camp Douglas with ye be th' back iv th' neck as a pris'n'r iv war. Th' Dimmycrats knew that a naygur with a vote wouldn't be a WILLIAM Shakespeare. It wouldn't take anny iv th' dusk out iv his cheeks to send him down to th' liv'r stable an' lave him stick an' imperyal ballot that he cudden't r-read into a box with a false bottom. Can th' camel change his hump? as Hogan wud say. A naygur with a vote is a naygur with a vote, an' that's all he is. Th' Dimmycrats knew that 40 years ago. Hist'ry always vindicates th' Dimmycrats but niver in their life time. They see th' thruth first but th' trouble is that nawthin' is iver officially thrue till a Raypublican sees it.

"Th' naygur ain't anny bether off thin he was. Nobody is. But nearly ivrybody ixpicted afther th' war that his locks wud become golden at wanst an' that he wud soon get a Roman nose. But here he is today lookin' jus' as he did 40 year ago. He ain't got anny more money, he ain't anny lighter in complexion an' I sometimes doubt whether he's anny happier thin he was when they was takin' his darlin' Nelly Gray away fr'm him an' he'd niver see her more till they met in th' Jim Crow section iv hiven. Down in th' laerry, chivarious southland no basket picnic is complete onless a naygur is depindin' fr'm th' shrubbery. Up here in this free north iv ours where th' wurruds iv Windell Phillips is still soundin' in th' air we don't see anny naygurs marryin' into our ladin' families. We welcome him as our ake in all rayspects but none iv our conservative prize fighters will put on the gloves with him.

"So I say something's got to be done fr'm him but what it is, I dinnow. Tiddy Rosenfelt's idee is to glad hand him up to a higher plane. All ye've got to do to make him th' ake iv his white brother is to give him a job an' have him up to th' White house fr'r dinner. 'Preparations is bein' made fr'r th' dinner to th' Royal Knights iv th' Order iv Oriental Splendher iv Pazazas whose presidint is th' Hon'rab'le Egregrious Gass iv Allybama. A wagon load iv pullets an' hams was delivered yisterdah at th' White house. Th' dinner will be followed by a musical at which th' presidint an' Shintor Hanna will sing a duet. Both statesmen will black up in honor of th' camp'ny.' Th' presidint has appinted Hon'rab'le Lucullus Buffins th' well-known naygur orator to be marshal at Planolia, Miss. Frinds iv th' famly ar-re kindly rayquisted to omit flowers. 'Immedately on rayceivin' his commission as post-masther iv Ozaloo, Louisiyan, th' Hon'rab'le Napolyon Bliggs, th' cillybrated naygur aggytator, took th' night thrain to th' north. In spite iv th' lateness iv th' hour a large number iv Misther Bliggs' fellow citizens escorted him to th' thrain. They wud not permit him to walk but insisted on carryin' him on a two-be-four restin' on their shoulders. Misther Bliggs expicts to spend some time in th' north when he will consult a prom'nent surgeon an' have th' feathers extracted."

"But th' trouble with this here plan is that th' higher ye boost th' naygur be askin' him up to th' White house, th' farther he has to fall when he gets about two blocks south iv th' White house. Wan iv our dusky fellow citizens comes out fr'm a meal with th' presidint an' cake walks to a car. He is not puffed up with th' rayception. Not at all. Th' av'rage chest measuremint iv a colored gentleman who has had three or four fish balls with th' presidint is rarely over a hundred an' eighty inches. So he modestly shruts over to a car, takes a seat, puts his feet in th' lap iv th' lady acrost fr'm him an' says in a differin'chale yel to a Confidrate colonel nex' to him: 'White pusson give this here frind iv th' presidint a light fr'm ye'er see-gar.' An' when he comes to his leg is on fire. "Me frinds down south don't believe in this

A FAR-REACHING DECISION ON TAXATION.

THE RECENT decision of the United States supreme court upon the matter of the taxation of property used for benevolent, religious and educational purposes is bound to be a far-reaching one. In brief, the decision was that all property not actually in use by these various institutions was subject to taxation.

If carried into effect, this mandate of the highest court in the land will result in placing upon the assessors' books millions of dollars' worth of property which has heretofore been exempt. In Cook county, Illinois, alone, in which the case was originally brought, it is estimated that there is \$10,000,000 worth of property which may hereafter be taxed. Included in this are many valuable downtown business structures worth hundreds of thousands of dollars and from which large rentals are received annually.

The decision will have the effect of bringing the rentals upon these properties into correspondence with those upon which taxes are already being paid. This inequality has long been a source of unhappiness to property owners forced to compete with colleges and the like. While it is the policy of the state to encourage by all laudable means the growth of religious, educational and charitable institutions, it is only a measure of justice that their large holdings outside of those actually in use should be placed upon the same basis as the property owned by others. We do not understand, however, that the decision applies to the endowment funds of colleges, but to their outside real estate.

Filibustering generally serves no good purpose. A shining example of the uselessness of it has been witnessed at this session of the senate. The Republicans filibustered the statehood bill into a pigeonhole, Senators Morgan and Quay have formed a combination against the Panama canal bill, and now the Aldrich financial bill is to be talked to death. Under the present rules of the senate, one member of that body may successfully block legislation for days and weeks at a time, and meanwhile, many important measures must give way and often fail of passage.

The Hon. David R. Francis continues to bask in the sunshine of royalty but like the Hon. Webster Plannagan never fails to inquire, "What are we here for?"

David B. Henderson is going to leave Iowa. It appears to be a measure of reciprocity, for Iowa left Dave some months ago.

way iv livatin' th' coon. They have ways iv their own. They think a naygur ought to be improved slowly. Th' slower th' bether. I was re-eadin' a speech he was iv thim th' other day. He was conservative on th' question. Like all southern men he admitted that something was to be said on both sides. He did not boast iv his selection iv th' country. A thrue southerner niver does. He wud ill become him to suggest that th' south is annything more than th' fairest spot on Gawd's footstool, inhabited by th' bravest men, th' loveliest an' most' varchuous women, th' most toothsome an' encouragin' booze an' th' fastest ponies in th' urruld. Let others tell iv th' beauties iv th' south. Ye will not dhrav th' tale fr'm th' lips iv a southern man. Aven in his cups he scorns to give more thin three cheers a minyit fr' th' glorious state iv Mississippi. A Matschoosetts man will hit ye over th' head with a codfish if ye don't say that Matschoosetts is th' most' noble fool in th' bright girdle on th' brow iv Columbia. Ye can't go into a bar-room without seein' a man standin' on a table an' yellin' fr' New Hampshire. Eight or nine bartinders was shot las' year fr' rayfusin' to sing: 'I was bor-n in ol' Ohio where th' dhrinkin' wather's blue'. But a southern man is rayluctant to speak iv his home. He laves it speak fr' itself an' if ye don't listen he merely nudges ye in th' ribs familiarly with a knife.

"So this here rep'entative iv th' culture an' civvyllization iv th' south begun his speech with a cautious allusion to th' well-known fact that th' south is th' bravest, th' freest, th' sunniest, th' mos' intellectional region iv th' country, peopled by th' mos' chivarious men an' th' sweetest women that th' green light iv hiven iver shown down upon, where th' latch sthring is always out to welcome schtraungs to a hospital cheer an' no wan is touchy about his r-rights. He wint on fr'm this here bald statement iv fact to say: 'Th' thruth iv th' matter is there is no race question. Th' toast iv th' evenin' is th' Day we Cillybrate or Th' Ladies, Gawd Bless Thim, or th' Pin is Mightier than th' Soord, but I feel bound at this moment to address a few wurruds to th' race question, iv which there is none but it is th' wan question that confronts th' nation today. We have in th' White house a man who if he iver comes south iv Mason an' Dixon's line will be subjected to indignity wrothin' iv his office. I yield to no man in admiration iv th' office iv presidint iv this united country—united but ye can see where th' seam was. But I will say that if this rag-time presidint iver ventures into Ogalochee county, th' finest county in th' noblest state iv th' fair diadem iv th' raypublic, he wants to look out or somewan will insult him. Th' race question upon which I did not mean to speak but will, can niver be settled until it is settled r-right. Th' r-right way to settle it is to lave it where it is. We give th' naygur ivry r-right guaranteed by th' Constitchoochion. We permit him to vote, only demandin' that he shall prove that his father an' mother were white. We let him perform th' arjoos manyul labor iv our fair land. We bury him or gather him as soonvairs. What more can be asked? But we insist that though this happy fellow citizen may pass us our vittles he shall not fork out our stamps. To this ivry intelligence iv th' south that can be seen sunnin' itself in th' dequo platform, shands committed. In th' sunny southland we bow to public opilyon be it iver so noisy. Th' naygur question with us is a burnin' question an' so it will always be. Th' presidint iv these United States mus' know that we will defend white supremacy to th' las' dhrup iv their blood. I wish to discuss this question dispassionately an' I say that I am in favor of lavin' it to th' cold light iv reason. An' I thruly indorse th' proposition to fire a few eggs at th' presidint when he comes south, an' approve iv th' round robin sint be those blue-blooded southern ladies who ar-re grabin' fr' a church fair in Texas to tell th' ladies iv th' White house that they ar-re no ladies."

"An' there ye ar-re, Hinnlissy. 'Here's th' naygur with his vote an' a meal tickit to th' White house in his hand, an' he's no bether off thin he was when I was opposin' his illivation on constitchoochal groun's an' because I niver liked a naygur annyhow."

"What's th' trouble?" asked Mr. Hennessy.
"Th' trouble is," said Mr. Dooley, "that th' naygurs iv th' north have lived too long among th' white people an' th' white people iv th' south have lived too long among th' naygurs."

THE OWNER OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE.

THE LONG-STANDING deadlock in the Delaware legislature has finally been broken by the election of two Republican senators. This result, however, can scarcely be gratifying to the self-respecting citizens of that state, for it is widely heralded as an Addicks victory. One of the men elected is well known as a henchman of the boss, and the other is a man of little ability or prominence.

The most degrading feature of the whole affair is found in the comment which Addicks, himself, makes upon it. He says: "It gratifies me to make one of my best friends United States senator." Observe the bold and bald statement of ownership of the members of the legislature, by Mr. Addicks. "It gratifies me to make." In other words, "I move the puppets on the legislative chessboard according to my will and humor."

The future plans of the boss are also not without interest: "I propose to carry the state in 1904 for the president, and elect a majority of the legislature of 1904 favorable to my candidacy for the United States senate." This is certainly an interesting program so plainly outlined. The country will hardly congratulate President Roosevelt on his leading supporter in Delaware. But perhaps this is a part of the transaction which resulted in the nomination of District Attorney Byrne, a nomination, by the way, which even the partisans of the president in the United States senate could not indorse.

It must be apparent, however, to the entire country that if there is not independence and patriotism enough in the state of Delaware to overthrow this shameful boss, then the people of that state deserve no better representation than they are getting at his hands.

There appears to be a disposition to worry over the fact that of the 800 bills introduced into the Colorado legislature at this session of the assembly, very few will become laws. As a matter of fact, this is not an unmlxed evil. There are a few good bills in the mass of those introduced which ought to become laws, and some changes are necessary in laws now upon the statute books, but the state would undoubtedly be much better off if the vast majority of the measures introduced never emerged from the committee rooms.

A Mississippi judge has ordered the grand jury to indict certain persons found playing progressive euchre for prizes. He is undoubtedly looking for an opening in some museum in the department of "Things strange and curious."

CRIPPLE CREEK SUMMARY

The properties of the Acacia company on Bull Hill, the Burns and Morris Star, like the Pharmacist in the same section, have taken on new life and promise to become bigger ships than ever. Lessees are doing the work. On the middle block of the Burns claim, Foster Bros. of Altman, who are pioneers of Cripple Creek, have opened a fine body of ore in an old shaft sunk several years ago. When they took charge of the operation of the mine there was considerable water in the shaft. This they drained and put in a few shots into the supposed wall of the vein disclosed in the bottom. They have opened seven feet of mineral with a high grade lead two inches in width that is extremely rich. They have already hoisted about 15 tons which will average at least 200 tons per ton, and associates, who are operating on the old main shaft of the Burns, are shipping steadily. A 20-ton lot sent out the first of the week ran \$140 a ton and a similar shipment will be sent out tomorrow. There is also a good showing of the Shurtloff vein has been exposed at a depth of 90 feet from surface.

Lessee on the Morning Star are also getting high grade mineral. A lot of less than a half ton recently marketed from this property ran more than \$1,000 yesterday.

The Valley City company, owning a block on the Shurtloff No. 2, resumed shipments Friday, when three cars were billed to a local sampler. The bond on this claim will be taken before its expiration. A contract has been let by the Woods Investment company for the further sinking of the Maybell shaft on the Lawrence township, to a distance of 200 feet. The shaft is now down 320 feet deep. The new work will be pushed ahead as fast as possible and no level will be cut until the next level is reached, when it is probable some extensive prospecting will be carried on steadily. Three shifts are employed. The Maybell is one of the properties of the Cripple Creek Gold & Silver Exploration company, which is controlled by the Woods Investment company, which also owns the Lawrence township, a large and heavily mineralized section, where considerable development has been done during the last six years and in which some good ore has been taken in limited quantities. The district is now within the scope of mining and milling economics and it should eventually come forward mainly as a producer of low grade ores, at least.

The strike made by Lessee Beebe and others on Bull Hill at the summit of the Wild Horse territory, is now considered the most important which has been made public during the present year. The discovery was made practically on the surface. A shaft has been sunk to the ore a short distance below the wash sufficient to give substantial scope for preliminary exploratory work. A drift driven along with the vein for a distance of about 12 feet shows the pay streak to be fully exposed. The drift, with no variations of the mineral running out to a pinch. The ore body so far as can be judged is a new and separate occurrence compared with any other which has yet been found in the Silver Tip and it does not, as is specifically pointed out, show any of the contiguous properties. The average grade of the mineral is phenomenally high. It carries much free gold, the result of oxidation. Portions of the leasing system are well exemplified in this latest discovery. A contract on the Silver Tip had been allowed to lapse beyond recovery and it was secured by Beebe and associates. He started prospecting on the surface in virgin ground. Beebe is well known as the present superintendent of the Wild Horse territory. The Woods Investment company's mine, which has during the past two years proven a wonder in its ore resources, both high and low grade.

Macklin and associates, leasing on the Mountain Beauty, shipped 30 tons Thursday of high grade quartz, and another of equal amount will be marketed tomorrow.

Toole & Co., leasing on the Burns, are in great ore at present. They are working that portion of the ground formerly under the name of the Elitch, the ore will easily average \$150 to the ton.

A great deal of interest is being taken by mining men and miners in the new camp in lower Tarryall, north of Lake George. Assays have been secured that run good pay in copper, silver and gold.

Steady shipments are being sent out by the Valley City Gold Mining company from the Shurtloff No. 2. A 20-ton lot which was marketed yesterday. The ore will run in the neighborhood of \$50 a ton.

French & Co., leasing on a block of the Isabella ground, completed a five-carload shipment today. The ore will run about \$30 a ton.

The Cripple Creek Gold Temple company, holding a lease on the greater part of the Gold Sovereign estate running until next August, has had its lease extended until February, 1905, conditional on the sinking of a shaft to an additional 150 feet. This will give these workings a total depth of 700 feet. The work will be commenced within a few days. Every block of territory owned by the company is now under active development and a majority of the leases and sub-leases are being secured.

The Hildebrand company, a St. Louis corporation operating patented mining claims on Grouse mountain, will resume active work next week. The company has installed a new plant and erected a commodious shaft house to replace the one destroyed by fire some weeks ago. The company has sunk a shaft 400 feet and extensive lateral work is planned at this depth to prospect the holdings of the company.

The Empire State production for the week has averaged 25 tons a day. The ore has been of good average grade.

It is reported that the Cripple Creek Mining company, leasing on the Lafayette and Ruby claims of the Princess Alice company, has found another high-grade shoot. The new discovery is located in a deep winze from the 900-foot level. The values are said to run from \$40 to \$60 a ton. The same company is also operating the Hull City placer of the Independence Consolidated company.

Kinsley & Sax, the lessees on the Sitting Bull of the Keystone company, have their ore bins filled and will commence shipping early in the coming week. In the slope from the 100-foot level these miners have opened 3 1/2 feet of ore in a drift of E. This ore will run better than \$40 a ton. The lessees have granted a sub-lease in this same level on a cross vein to Lewis & Allen. In an upraise 25 feet from the floor of the drift these lessees have five feet of ore in sight from which the lessees are shipping five ounces of the ton. This mine, which has been idle for years, promises to become a regular shipper.

Lessee Hill, who is operating on the Something Good of the Aola company, has commenced working at a depth of 100 feet. In a few days the Ophelia tunnel will be in this ground and important developments are looked for.

The Orwig & Ames lease on the old Denver workings on the Jack Pot, over which there has been considerable litigation between the two partners, expired by limitation at noon today. The ground is considered desirable, but it is not yet known what disposition will be made of the property. The company, it will in all probability be leased.

The Welder, Lee & Co., lease on the Jerry Johnson sent out a 40-ton shipment Thursday of an estimated value of \$50 a ton.

Manager Wright of the Lincoln mine at Gillett has started development with two machine drills and intends to thoroughly exploit the territory of that company. An upraise has been commenced at the 200-foot level on a vein open in the west crosscut, which has been more than 100 feet deep. The drift on the main vein is also being extended in search of an ore shoot. Fair values are obtained from both workings.

The Hawkseye Gold Mining and Milling company is the name for the new company organized last week for the purpose of developing the Hawkseye claim, located west of and adjoining the Lincoln property. The officers for the succeeding year are W. A. Parkinson, president; F. A. Wright, vice president; and J. E. Lloyd, secretary. The above named will also constitute the board of directors. Sinking will be resumed in the shaft, where pay ore has been cut, in a few days.

Construction of the old El Paso mill, which will treat the dump tailings, will be in operation about the middle of March.

The Miller & Mestrid cyanide plant at Altman will commence operations in the coming week. The first lot of cyanide will be the first to be treated. Lessee McDade who is operating on the Pharmacist, shipped a carload of \$40 ore today.

A one-eighth interest in the Wright lease on the Elton (No. 12), which was purchased yesterday by the original lessees. The sum paid with interest, was an even \$10,000 cash. The lease is now producing at the rate of 10 tons a day.

H. R. Huble of Cripple Creek and others of Denver, have secured a lease on the Elton (No. 12), which is located on the south end of the Gold Coin mine down to a depth of 200 feet. The lease area is 700 feet in length and is the first ground which the Gold Coin company has leased on the Gold Coin claim since 1901. The company is raising from the main workings of the Gold Coin about 90 tons of \$35 ore daily. About 125 men are employed.

The tonnage of the Golden Cycle on Bull Hill is being treated at the Economic mill at Aragua. The mill is now handling about 400 tons of ore daily, which includes mineral from leases at mines outside of those owned by the Woods Investment company. The Economic mill has proved to be the most successful of the district, which has ever been operated continuously for a long period within the district.

It is probable that the Strong Gold Mining company, whose main working shaft is 900 feet deep, will within a comparatively short time, begin sinking the shaft to the 1,000-foot level. The ore shoot which was found at the 900-foot level is being developed south of the shaft at the 900-foot level, and some good pay ore is being secured there. Water has returned somewhat the exploration of the mine. Whether it will be developed to the west or east, the south end of the Strong is a granite formation entirely. It is understood that when another 100 feet has been added to the shaft the company expects to make a larger shipment from the mine than has been made. The five workings of the mine above the 900-foot point are being worked only on a moderate scale on account of the litigation of the Strong company and the Independence. Legally the Strong people cannot now go out of its limits to develop the mine. The suit in question involves an immense sum for ore alleged to have been mined by the Strong company from Independence territory.

The suit will come a direct issue. It merits in the opinion of many, a vast amount of expert testimony on both sides. A portion of the vein system of the Independence dips westwardly into the Strong claim. It is the big flat vein in the Independence which is the cause of contention. Whether it belongs to the Strong or to the English owners of Straton's Independence can only be determined, it seems, through the medium of the court. The Strong company has the better of the situation for the reason that it has already developed the mine on its own ground and has sold it and got the money. If it should lose the suit it is thought it would be wise in turning over the Strong mine to the Englishmen, but that of course is a mere contingent possibility.

Work is being done at the old Gold Bond on Squaw mountain, though it is not known that any considerable amount of ore is being secured. The property is owned by Jacob E. Ridgway of Philadelphia.

Work on the Santa Rita is being conducted by the lessees and it is believed they are making satisfactory headway in both development and in ore discoveries.

Manager Cornish of Straton's Independence met with an extraordinary success in the sinking of a shaft to a depth of 700 feet. This will give these workings a total depth of 700 feet. The work will be commenced within a few days. Every block of territory owned by the company is now under active development and a majority of the leases and sub-leases are being secured.

near the summit of Raven Hill. The Joe Dandy is rapidly coming to the front ranks of steady producers of high grade quartz.

Manager Ericman of the Blue Flag on Raven Hill has ordered a powerful plant of machinery for the new workings. This shaft has recently been enlarged and is being worked with square sets. Sinking will be resumed as soon as the machinery is in place. The property is now producing from the old workings.

The Independence Mining company, operating on the Hull City placer of the Independence Cons., has resumed sinking. The shaft is 1,150 feet deep and will be started down another 100-foot lift. This leasing company is producing at the rate of 350 tons a week. The shaft averages about \$40 a ton.

Lessee Macklin and associates of the Mountain Beauty have a good sized shipment of smelter ore in the ore shoot recently uncovered in the 500-foot level. The ore body is believed to be the best yet discovered. The drift on the main vein is also being extended in search of an ore shoot. Fair values are obtained from both workings.

The Hawkseye Gold Mining and Milling company is the name for the new company organized last week for the purpose of developing the Hawkseye claim, located west of and adjoining the Lincoln property. The officers for the succeeding year are W. A. Parkinson, president; F. A. Wright, vice president; and J. E. Lloyd, secretary. The above named will also constitute the board of directors. Sinking will be resumed in the shaft, where pay ore has been cut, in a few days.

Construction of the old El Paso mill, which will treat the dump tailings, will be in operation about the middle of March.

The Miller & Mestrid cyanide plant at Altman will commence operations in the coming week. The first lot of cyanide will be the first to be treated. Lessee McDade who is operating on the Pharmacist, shipped a carload of \$40 ore today.

A one-eighth interest in the Wright lease on the Elton (No. 12), which was purchased yesterday by the original lessees. The sum paid with interest, was an even \$10,000 cash. The lease is now producing at the rate of 10 tons a day.

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The Hildebrand company, a St. Louis corporation operating patented mining claims on Grouse mountain, will resume active work next week. The company has installed a new plant and erected a commodious shaft house to replace the one destroyed by fire some weeks ago. The company has sunk a shaft 400 feet and extensive lateral work is planned at this depth to prospect the holdings of the company.

The Empire State production for the week has averaged 25 tons a day. The ore has been of good average grade.

It is reported that the Cripple Creek Mining company, leasing on the Lafayette and Ruby claims of the Princess Alice company, has found another high-grade shoot. The new discovery is located in a deep winze from the 900-foot level. The values are said to run from \$40 to \$60 a ton. The same company is also operating the Hull City placer of the Independence Consolidated company.

Kinsley & Sax, the lessees on the Sitting Bull of the Keystone company, have their ore bins filled and will commence shipping early in the coming week. In the slope from the 100-foot level these miners have opened 3 1/2 feet of ore in a drift of E. This ore will run better than \$40 a ton. The lessees have granted a sub-lease in this same level on a cross vein to Lewis & Allen. In an upraise 25 feet from the floor of the drift these lessees have five feet of ore in sight from which the lessees are shipping five ounces of the ton. This mine, which has been idle for years, promises to become a regular shipper.

Lessee Hill, who is operating on the Something Good of the Aola company, has commenced working at a depth of 100 feet. In a few days the Ophelia tunnel will be in this ground and important developments are looked for.

main workings at the 400-foot level and assays on a small streak of ore run as high as \$600 to the ton.

Baxter & Murphy, leasing on the upper workings of the Isabella, are outfitting about 350 tons a month of an average grade of \$25.

The main working shaft on the Santa Rita, which is worked under lease by Frank A. Caley, is down to the 600-foot point. A station will be cut when the 700-foot mark is reached and a drift extended on the vein. Some time or other the mine will be taken over by the Squaw mountain property.

Good ore is being shipped from both the west and east slopes of Bacon Hill at present, but no particular new discoveries have been opened up on the little prominence for some time. This process saves the values of low grade ores is convincing mining men that it is going to be the process of the future.

There are numerous ores in the camp that are not being worked. The rise from the level is now up about 75 feet and shows about the same quality and quantity of ore as the heading of the level.

Shipments continue whenever it is possible to get coal train through the snow, which is piling up rapidly. Much of the time during the past two weeks the weather has been too severe to face.—(Courier.)

The Mendota mill is closed for several days on account of one of the motors which is used to crush the ore being broken down and sent to Denver for repairs. It is expected that the mill will resume operations by the first of the week. Work on all other parts of the property has been steadily carried on.

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The lode which was struck in the Wilcox tunnel last week is turning out to be one of the best yet cut by the tunnel. Shipments are being made daily from the Tabin tunnel. This ore is sent to the sampling works here in town and the ore which is being taken from the lode is several feet below the level of the Tabin tunnel. This ore is bringing very good results, although being low grade there is a large quantity of it.

Grubb & Co., who are leasing on the fourth level of the Mascot, report six inches of quartz on the foot wall. The quartz shows considerable galena. The Magnet lode is expected to be cut at any time as large quantities of water are coming in at the breast. Kin the place of the Mascot, the first level, expect to strike the lode soon. A great deal of copper stain is showing in the breast.

Hood & Maxwell, who are operating the Griffith mine, are turning good streak of iron ore in the breast of the lower level, which is being driven to cut the Griffith lode. The tunnel will have to be driven at least 125 feet further before this lode is cut.

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The force in the Vivandiere shaft is now engaged in cutting a station at the 600-foot level. The work is expected to be completed in a few days or five days to complete the work. A force is also at work in the east and west drift at the 500-foot level and also in the slopes. Very fine ore is being taken out of the drift. The 300-foot level two feet wide and it is of a higher grade than in the 500-foot level.

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State Mining News

LEADVILLE.

The electrical separator at the Resurrection mine is attracting a great deal of attention at present and the electrical manner by which this process saves the values of low grade ores is convincing mining men that it is going to be the process of the future.

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If the present sale of lots in the new addition to Evergreen cemetery continues, the cemetery committee of the city council will soon be able to begin the extensive improvements that have been planned, and for which a special endowment was recently made. The lots in the new addition are going very fast. Yesterday E. W. Giddings, Jr., made what is perhaps the best single purchase of lots in the new addition, when he acquired a block of lots, for a consideration of \$5,420. The lots are all east of the southwest corner of Elm and Elmwood avenues, and are probably the best located in the new cemetery. It is understood that Mr. Giddings, in conjunction with others who are thought to be buying the lots with him, soon make a number of improvements on the ground in addition to the park and other construction work that is planned by the committee of the city council. The purchasers of these lots propose to build a fine vault and spend considerable money on the ground.

the plaintiff company, Winfield Scott

Developments of an unusual nature transpired at the meeting of the board of directors of the Elitko Consolidated company yesterday afternoon. The board of the split into two factions, one composed of E. M. De La Vergne, Sherwood Aldrich, E. M. De La Vergne, Graham and the other represented by George Bernard and S. S. Bernard.

The break in the meeting was occasioned by a resolution introduced by President George Bernard and seconded by S. S. Bernard to cut off entirely the salaries of the executive committee, amounting to \$1,000 annually for each member, to cut off the salary of the manager, \$1,500 annually, and to reduce the salaries of secretary, book keeper and ore man from \$150 a month to \$75 a month. After a conference lasting about an hour, the directors were called together and a vote taken, by which the Bernard motion was tabled, those voting to table it being E. M. De La Vergne, Sherwood Aldrich and Dr. Graham, and those opposing this action being S. S. Bernard and George Bernard. An amendment was adopted relative to the alleged mistakes and mismanagement during the regime of George Bernard and the amendment was tacked onto the motion to table the resolution reducing salaries. Immediately following this action, President Bernard, as a member of the executive committee refused to accept his salary of \$1,500 a year. The members of the committee are E. M. De La Vergne, Sherwood Aldrich chairman, E. M. De La Vergne, Dr. Graham and George Bernard. E. M. De La Vergne is general manager, E. P. Shove secretary, Marlon Stark ore man and E. D. Gauss book keeper.

The report of the action of the Elitko directors was soon noticed about the streets and subject matter of conversation among mining men last evening. The majority of the board will insist on the matter in five days, stating their reasons for taking the action they did in upholding the present salary schedule. It is quite probable that this will call for an answer from President Bernard, stating his position. Another meeting of the board of directors is called for next Monday, when some further developments relative to this matter will probably transpire.

Clerk Phillips then concluded that business was about over for the night and he went to the door to see what time it was when he noted the entrance of two men into the store. One was about five feet 10 inches tall, light, with sandy hair, wearing a light-colored suit, and the other was about 5 feet 8 inches shorter and of dark complexion, both men wearing dark suits of clothing and neither having an overcoat on. Phillips then noted the unusual circumstance of the entrance of the two men until he found one of them standing close to him and the other close to the door. The man standing close to him was the shorter of the two poking a 38-caliber pistol into his face and telling him to hold up his hands. Phillips then thought of the time he was standing at first that the two men were playing some trick upon him. He was so surprised at the proceeding that it did not occur to him that they were there to rob the place. Upon a second command, however, he came to his senses, and put his hands high two to the chest of the man standing close to him. Phillips then saw the man standing close to him open the doors of the building, the former while he was vice president, and the latter while president of the association, and the man standing close to him extended to him to be present and conduct the ceremonies of the opening. Since no plans for the western trip had been made, Phillips then extended approximately of his arrival in the state is not known and for that reason the president has been forced to decline the invitation. Phillips then saw the man who was invited at the same time as was President Roosevelt to be present and take part in the ceremonies will be all the publicity that Phillips has in the office that was to have been taken by the nation's chief executive.

Plans for the opening of the new building were made at the post-

GOLDEN C

Phone 413-B.
House Phones. 653-A and 627-A.
208½ N. Tejon St., Opposite N. Park
Colorado Springs, Colo.

Henry C. Hall, of the law firm of Hall, Rabbitt & Thayer, will be one of the members of the faculty of the law department at Colorado college next year. There will be about four new members added to the faculty with the inauguration of the legal department. Hall is the only one who has been selected. All of the places will be filled by prominent local attorneys.

President Slocum of the college is now working in conjunction with Prof. Urdahl, who is handling the elementary courses in law, on the plans and courses for next fall. There are two terms of law nearly mapped out. The first is very probable, although not yet definitely settled. That course in contracts will be given for one term's work and real property and sales for the second term's work. The elementary courses now taught are elementary and constitutional law. Both of these subjects are in charge of Prof. Urdahl.

Prof. Florian Cajori, who is at the head of the new engineering department, states that a number of applications are being received for places in the faculty of the department, but as yet no names of appointees can be given out. One of these new instructors will be placed in charge of the structural wood and iron work room which is to be located in the new addition to the college power house.

GOVERNOR PEABODY'S ORDER TO ARMS APPLAUDED BY THE ENTIRE COUNTRY

SENTIMENT OF PEOPLE INDORSES THE PROMPT ACTION OF STATE EXECUTIVE

DEVELOPMENTS OF YESTERDAY PROVED THE NECESSITY FOR TROOPS' PRESENCE

There were sensational features in the strike situation yesterday. Well-authenticated reports of such nature reached the ears of the military and civil authorities that Brigadier-General Chase and Sheriff Gilbert took extra precautions.

Plans to secure possession of the Telluride mill were foiled by dispatching a Gatling gun section and infantrymen to the plant. Information of this contemplated move on the part of the strikers was given in an affidavit reciting as desperate an act in the intimidation of employees as has ever come to the knowledge of the civil authorities.

The mills are surrounded by troops. The quiet of the strikers was broken last night by a test on their part to see how far the military would go. Three men disregarded the challenge of sentries, and had to be driven off by a rifle volley.

The need of troops at Colorado City has become apparent to all. Business men, all who have the welfare of the city at heart, are unanimous in praising the governor for the quick sending of the militia. The Mining Exchange brokers are unanimous in indorsing the action of the chief executive of the state. A telegram of thanks sent to the governor sets forth the feeling of the community in this particular.

But praise for the rapid handling of a lawless element is not restricted to Colorado Springs. Telegrams and messages from all sections of the state and country have been laid on Governor Peabody's desk, each commending the stand he has taken.

The situation has not lost any of its seriousness; intimidation is being practiced on the families of the men now working in the mills. The members of the Mill and Smeltermen's union declare they have no intention of giving up.

A joint committee representing the city council and the chamber of commerce of Colorado City met General Manager MacNeill of the United States Reduction Company, but nothing was accomplished toward ending the strike.

Arrest of Striker Follows Assault Made Upon Rother

The first arrest made as a result of the riot Monday night was that of A. H. McCoy, charged by the office of Sheriff Gilbert as one of the leaders of the rioters, and suspected of being the man who injured so seriously Fritz Rother, McCoy is one of the strikers. Deputy Sheriff Dayton made the arrest at 6:30 o'clock and brought McCoy to the county jail. He was not admitted to bail last night.

Five shots rang out sharply in the quiet around the Standard mill last evening about 9 o'clock. A sentry saw three men approaching along the railroad track crossing the main entrance to the mill. He challenged them twice and when they still continued paying no attention to the commands to halt, he fired at them. The men threw themselves down the railroad embankment and disappeared. A detachment from Troop C, cavalry, was sent out to scour the country for the men.

Sheriff Gilbert and his deputies made several rounds of the mills and Colorado City yesterday. It was reported that some of the strikers had gone to the homes of employees still working and had threatened the wives and children in order to coerce the men who were absent at the mills, believing the prayers of the women would thin the ranks of the men now employed. Precautions were also taken to keep away agitators from Cripple Creek. Sheriff Gilbert stated last night that his office was ready for any emergency.

The officers at Camp Peabody are of the opinion that the three men who had to be driven off by a volley of shots were emissaries of the strikers who took this means to ascertain if the militia would shoot at them. They say they will, at any foolhardiness from the strikers, General Chase joined the mounted cavalry detachment which thoroughly searched the surrounding country for traces of the men.

Representative Men Wire Message to the Governor

Mine owners, bankers, members of the mining stock exchange and representative business men of the city, sent the following telegram to Governor Peabody yesterday:

To his Excellency, James H. Peabody, Governor of Colorado, Denver, Colo.: The undersigned citizens of El Paso county, desire to express their appreciation of your prompt action in ordering out the troops to Colorado City to protect life and property and to preserve order. We feel that your action has averted serious trouble.

Signed by: George Bernard, D. V. Donaldson, James C. Connor, Chas. E. Noble, A. Sutton, William Lennox, C. L. Hemming, C. H. White, J. Arthur Connell, H. G. Lunt, A. G. Sharp, John Armit, S. S. Bernard, Frank P. Castello, Leigh Chamberlain, Frank A. Waters, C. C. Hamilton, James H. Hendrick, Clinton H. Catherwood, C. Farnsworth, Leonard E. Curtis, R. W. Sherwin, F. L. Sherwin, Philip B. Stewart, J. G. Shields, J. E. Davidson, W. G. Moore, T. J. Sandford, C. E. Stubbs, J. H. Hull, A. T. Gunnell, W. J. Chinn, R. S. Ellison, H. C. Wildcombe, J. R. Robinson, J. M. Ellison, J. W. Graunes, B. S. Craig, A. D. Jones, George D. Keeney, W. J. Hendrickson, J. S. Talney, J. S. Tucker, F. H. Gar, John Matthew, Francis J. Hobbs, F. L. Ballard, A. Elliot Hart, J. A. Sill, John H. Hobbs, J. H. Gardner, J. A. Wright, K. Macdermid, W. W. Price, Samuel P. Beal, A. C. Dutcher, W. W. Williamson, Phillip B. Wilson, H. H. Dorsey, W. S. Boynton, S. J. Mattocks, C. F. Campbell, G. A. C. Dyer, S. C. Hall, J. D. Ford, Clarence Edsall, John H. Pope, J. M. K. Ferriday, C. Weyand, A. R. Gardner, J. W. D. Stovel, George A. Cockburn, H. A. Yourd, W. P. Kinney, Charles D. Hopkins, Harry J. Newman.

Attempts to settle the strike yesterday came to naught. General Manager C. M. MacNeill of the United States Reduction company, received a joint committee from the city council and chamber of commerce of Colorado City, consisting of C. E. Corporan and J. A. Sluter of the council and J. E. Jackson and C. D. Taylor of the chamber of commerce. The committee was appointed at a meeting of the two bodies held in the McIntosh building, Colorado City, yesterday afternoon, and at which Mayor Faulkner presided.

After the meeting with General MacNeill, Mr. MacNeill still declined to recognize the Mill and Smeltermen's union, and stated that the controversy had reached such a stage that it would have to work its own solution. The presence of troops furnished the protection necessary to start the works, and he MacNeill believed the mills would continue in operation unhampered.

Mr. MacNeill last evening declined to discuss the meeting with the joint committee, and to the outlook for further negotiations looking to a settlement of the trouble, or as to the strike, itself, replied: "I have nothing to say."

Delegates Finley and Fitzgerald of the Western Federation of Miners arrived in Colorado Springs last evening from Cripple Creek, where they are on the pay rolls of the Portland company. The men state they have the power to treat with the mill owners in behalf of the federation, looking to a settlement of the friends who met them at the hotel. They demand that the union be recognized; the other miners would not

dropped out of the negotiations, as the aim is to settle the strike as quickly as possible.

I have received no intimation that such a conference would be asked, and I know nothing of it," said Mr. MacNeill, when told the representatives of the federation were in the city, "but you can say that I have nothing to discuss with the Western Federation of Miners, never mind who represents them."

The day was rife with developments; much information is being obtained by General Chase. Colonel James H. Brown of the headquarters staff and legal adviser to the National guard and other officers who are in position to ascertain hitherto unknown history of the strike. That the situation is still serious, more so by the dead lock in peace negotiations, is evinced by the precautions taken not only by the military but by the office of Sheriff Gilbert. The sheriff, personally, made four trips of inspection yesterday and had men stationed around Colorado City at one time on a tip he had received that there would be trouble.

The disposition of the troops was as follows:

Companies A and K of the First regiment and companies D and I of the Second regiment, with troop C, cavalry, and 11 men of the signal corps at the Standard mill.

Detachments from company B were stationed at the Portland and Telluride plants. Each plant has a Gatling gun section. The sentries surrounded each mill. At the Standard camp Peabody is the main officially bestowed. The brick building used as the office of the Standard mill has been turned

over to General Chase for his headquarters. The small house known as the foreman's office some distance towards the east, from the office building is occupied by Adjutant General Williams and the clerical force. The establishing of outposts was the first duty performed yesterday morning.

The day was a busy one in the camps. The men are provided with regular army tents, the blue-roof and the round kind, each sheltering comfortably 12 men. Each tent has a Sibley stove and the hauling of wood and coal and the digging of troughs around the tents in approved campaign fashion sprang up, cutting sharply into the gloom, and blue-coated soldiers moved like shadows to and fro. The bugles occasionally pierced the air, and the silvery echoes rang from the Portland to the Telluride and back to the Standard.

The men had company messes, and a general mess at noon. Major Lee, quartermaster, had everything in readiness and the scene at the temporary camp early yesterday morning was an animated one. The companies from Denver bivouacked near the Denver

Rio Grande depot, and by dawn a large crowd of spectators had gathered which the sentries had difficulty in keeping back. The Colorado Springs troops had guarded the mills last night. Those at the Portland were the guests at breakfast. The breakfast room was in the large barn and two negro cooks were kept busy serving porthouse steak, potatoes, hot biscuits, coffee and eggs. The other troops had a menu of scrambled eggs, fried bacon, boiled potatoes, bread and coffee. At noon at the general mess the bill of fare consisted of eggs, pork chops, potatoes, bread and coffee. In the duties of quartermaster, Major Lee is assisted by Captain Rankin and Lieutenant Bloom. The Denver troops brought their stores with them.

There were no visitors at the camps yesterday for the reason that no one was permitted to pass the sentries without a pass. There was much red tape to be unwound before these little slips of signed paper could be procured.

Major Zeph T. Hill was officer of the day; officers of the guard were Lieutenant Ruthven and Lieutenant McClelland. Three men were reported on the sick list last evening, none of the three, however, was seriously ill. Trooper Marshall of Troop C was taken to St. Francis hospital. Edward J. Chandler, Company K, and Edward Norwood of Troop C were the other patients.

Feeling the Portland mill are three tents on the bluffs, one looking toward the works. These are occupied by the strikers' pickets. There was no trouble at this mill and no demonstration was made early yesterday morning when two detachments of non-union men

PLAN TO ATTACK THE TELLURIDE MILL FORESTALLED BY PLACING GATLING GUN AND INFANTRYMEN ON GUARD AT PROPERTY

THE MILITARY AND CIVIL AUTHORITIES WERE HANDED AN AFFIDAVIT YESTERDAY MORNING WHICH CALLED FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION ON THE PART OF BRIGADIER GENERAL CHASE, AND A GATLING GUN SECTION AND INFANTRYMEN WERE PLACED ON GUARD AT THE TELLURIDE MILL TO FORESTALL A REPORTED ATTACK OF STRIKERS TO GAIN POSSESSION OF THE PROPERTY AND FORCE THE CARPENTERS, WHO ARE STILL WORKING, TO JOIN THEM.

THE AFFIDAVIT IS SWORN TO BY ONE OF THE MEN EMPLOYED AT THE TELLURIDE MILL, OSTENSIBLY ONE OF THE PUMPMEN, ALTHOUGH, IN VIEW OF ITS SENSATIONAL NATURE AND VALUE, THE AFFIANT'S NAME WAS WITHHELD YESTERDAY BY THE AUTHORITIES. OVER HIS SIGNATURE, AND ON OATH, THIS EMPLOYEE STATES THAT LAST SATURDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 28, ABOUT 11 O'CLOCK, A BODY OF 75 OR 80 MEN CAME TO THE TELLURIDE MILL, DECLARING THEY WERE MEMBERS OF THE MILL AND SMELTERMEN'S UNION NO. 125 OF COLORADO CITY, AND, AS A STRIKE HAD BEEN DECLARED, AND MEMBERS WERE WORKING AT THE PLANT, THEY HAD THE AUTHORITY TO ORDER ALL WHO WERE WORKING TO CEASE. THEY INSISTED THAT EVERYONE SHOULD LEAVE THE PREMISES, AND SEVERAL DID. THE SPOKESMAN, AND, APPARENTLY, THE LEADER OF THE DELEGATION, WAS A MAN NAMED BURR, ACCORDING TO THE AFFIDAVIT.

THESE PARTIES HAD NO GRIEVANCE AGAINST THE TELLURIDE REDUCTION COMPANY, AND PROTESTS WERE MADE, IT BEING REPRESENTED BY SEVERAL THAT THEY HAD NEVER EVEN ATTENDED A MEETING OF THE MILL AND SMELTERMEN'S UNION. THE AFFIANT, WHO DEMURRED TO LEAVING, WAS SURROUNDED AND, BY FORCE AND THREATS, COMPELLED TO LEAVE. HE STATES HE WAS TOLD THAT THE STRIKERS WOULD BLOW UP HIS HOUSE, AND HE WOULD BE VERY SORRY, WHEN HE GOT HOME, TO SEE WHAT WAS LEFT OF HIS FAMILY AND HOME.

THE AFFIDAVIT CONTINUES THAT THE PLAN OF THE STRIKERS, AS KNOWN TO THE AFFIANT, IS TO PULL OUT THE CARPENTERS UNION. THIS WAS TO HAVE BEEN DONE, ACCORDING TO PLANS, LAST NIGHT. THE CARPENTERS HAVE BEEN DOING REPAIR WORK, AND THREATS AND INTIMIDATION PROVE OF NO AVAIL, THE STRIKERS WOULD PROCEED AGAINST THE PROPERTY, AND, IN ORDER TO KEEP IT IN LINE, RUN ALL THE MEN EMPLOYED BY THE TELLURIDE REDUCTION COMPANY OFF THE PREMISES.

THE MEN WILL REMAIN ON GUARD, THE GATLING GUN COMMANDING A POSITION WHERE IT CAN SWEEP THE ONLY APPROACHES AVAILABLE FOR A CONCERTED ADVANCE.

were driven up to the plant and went to work on the eight-hour shift. Eight deputy sheriffs had guarded the Telluride mill until relieved by the soldiers. Sheriff Gilbert proffered the Gatling gun in the city jail to General Chase, who accepted the offer, and the gun was conveyed to Camp Peabody in the afternoon. The 47 horses that the sheriff had in readiness were used for patrol duty last night.

The strikers were very reticent yesterday. The use of the W. C. T. U. hall on Colorado avenue in Colorado City was secured and the executive committee of Mill and Smeltermen's union No. 125 was constantly in session discussing matters connected with the strike.

The petition asking Governor Peabody to recall the troops has been hanging in the postoffice. It has several pages of signatures, but not enough to send it to Denver.

The saloons of Colorado City will be open today. The action was taken at a meeting yesterday afternoon between Brigadier General Chase, the officers on his staff and business men of Colorado City. During the joint meeting of the chamber of commerce and city council of Colorado City, General Chase appeared before those bodies and congratulated them on the order and quiet prevailing in the city.

The general and his staff with a guard, rode through the main streets of Colorado City Tuesday night upon the arrival of the troops. The officers say they witnessed half a dozen fights on the street and at the depot observed several men who were intoxicated.

General Chase had sent word in advance of the coming of the troops, that he desired to see Mayor Faulkner and Marshal Birdsall. The officials met the special train at Colorado Springs and Mayor Faulkner when asked if the reported conversation was correct, reiterated the statement made several days ago that he would be tempted to join the union if the troops were brought in.

One of the officers present stated yesterday that during the conversation Mayor Faulkner denied that any riot had occurred and when told that it was known men had been injured, stated that the fight had occurred outside the city limits. He was told the saloons must be closed, however, and this was voluntarily done.

Yesterday morning the saloon men of Colorado City went to the office of Stand and mill, which has been turned into a headquarters, and presented to General Chase the following petition:

"To the Commander of the National Guard, at Colorado City.

"Sir:—We, the undersigned, citizens of Colorado City, engaged in the liquor business in said Colorado City, would respectfully represent that by your order, our places of business have been closed and we are obeying your order, also we would state that the drug stores of this place and Colorado Springs are selling liquor openly to any person and men under the influence of liquor come over here from Colorado Springs and are liable to begin some street brawl, thereby bringing on a disturbance that may end seriously.

"We, therefore, pray that you give a similar order to the drug stores and wholesale houses regarding the selling of liquor as you gave us."

The petition was signed by N. B. Haines, James I. Lacey, G. H. Groot, Mullin & Dougherty, Jacob Schmidt, J. W. Blackwood, J. B. Bland, Hopper & Baumgartel, Selts & Fisher, Henry

Giesing, Dempsey & Co., Ed Yanda, Maguire, and W. C. Abbot.

The authorities at Colorado City and the saloon men had been so straight in their agreement to remain closed yesterday that the military authorities decided to make a test today, the saloons to be open until dark. The saloonkeepers pleaded, in addition to the matters set forth in their petition, that they paid a high license and such enforced closing would be disastrous.

VOTE OF VERMONT CITIES AND TOWNS ON LICENSE

By Associated Press.
White River Junction, Vt., March 4.—Of the 246 cities and towns in Vermont which yesterday voted on the license question all but 12 have reported, indicating that 87, including all the cities, went for license, and that 147 clung to prohibition. As an illustration of the closeness of yesterday's vote, compared with that of the general state vote on the question of accepting the license law a month ago, there are the counties of Windham and Bennington. The former, by the aggregate of town votes yesterday, went "no" by one majority, while the county as a whole voted "yes" by six majority a month ago. Bennington voted "no" by six majority yesterday on the same basis, whereas it went "yes" by five majority in February.

RIOTS AS RESULT OF EFFORTS TO STOP PLAGUE

By Associated Press.
Matatlan, Mexico, March 4.—Governor Canedo has received a telephone message that serious disturbances have occurred at Villa Union as a result of efforts made by sanitary officials to prevent the spread of the plague there. More than 100 men of the lower class attacked the sanitary agents sent from this city and wounded one of them. The agents escaped and could not be overtaken by the mob, which threw stones and drove them out of the pueblo. The mob then began to hunt for two physicians whom the people consider responsible for the burning of two houses where plague occurred and declared they would kill them to stop further destruction of houses. The governor has ordered a detachment of infantry to proceed to Villa Union. The rurales also have been sent. Every precaution has been taken to prevent the spread of the plague at Villa Union.

CHINESE INFORMER WAS HACKED TO PIECES

By Associated Press.
Victoria, B. C., March 4.—Mall advices from Hong-kong tell of the horrible death of the informant who warned the police of the projected movement against Canton. He was paid a thousand taels for the information, but did not live long to enjoy them, for his body was found hacked to pieces, his ears being cut off and his body otherwise mutilated. The men arrested at Hong-kong for complicity in the plot were released after being held for a week, owing to the lack of evidence against them. At Canton the prisoners fared worse, several being beheaded, and six men were subjected to prolonged torture.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT CONGRATULATES HENDERSON

By Associated Press.
Washington, March 4.—President Roosevelt today sent a letter of which the following is a copy:

"Hon. David B. Henderson, Late Speaker of the House of Representatives.

"My Dear Mr. Speaker:—As I did not see you today at the capitol, I wish to write you a line to congratulate you on the work accomplished by the congress which has just closed. There were certain measures of importance, the failure to act upon which I greatly regretted; but it is nevertheless true that, taken as a whole, no other congress of recent years has to its credit a record of more substantial achievement for the public good than this, over the lower branch of which you presided. I congratulate you and it, and I wish you well wherever your future may lead you. Sincerely yours,

"Theodore Roosevelt.

"Hon. D. B. Henderson, House of Representatives."

SHIPPERS MAY BE FORCED TO RETURN THEIR PASSES

By Associated Press.
Chicago, March 4.—Western railroad managements are in a quandary regarding what action to take with reference to annual passes which were issued and sent to shippers before the passage of the Elkins law.

Many thousands of such passes are outstanding, and although they were issued before the new statute went into effect, the general opinion is that their use is now illegal and will subject both the railroads and users to a fine for violations of the act. It is thought that the interstate commerce commission will not refrain from including these outstanding annual passes when they begin to investigate matters.

It was this peculiar phase of the situation which led to the calling of a general meeting of passenger officials of lines who are members of the Western, Transcontinental and Southwestern Passenger associations in Chicago tomorrow. They are expected to agree among themselves to "clean house" and place matters in order for the inspection of the commission.

FIREMAN FATALLY INJURED

By Associated Press.
Buffalo, N. Y., March 4.—During a fire early today in the Demer building on Lock street near the Terrace, which caused a loss of \$50,000, Lieut. Nierschel of the fire department, was struck in the back by a heavy weight and was fatally injured. Captain Whitman was hurled to the ground by the collapse of a fire escape and badly injured.

CONVICTED OF MURDER

By Associated Press.
Eugene, Ore., March 4.—Elliot Lyons, who while resisting arrest for horse stealing at his home west of Eugene on February 5, shot and killed Sheriff Withers of this county, was today found guilty of murder in the first degree by a jury in 10 minutes. He will be sentenced Friday.

SCHOOL FUND CLAIMS AGAINST THE STATE

Denver, March 3.—In the legislature nothing of great significance occurred today. The old warrant graft matter was resurrected, and under a new resolution, a special committee has been appointed to examine into the warrants held by the state treasurer for investment in the public school fund, and other warrants, which were made to redeem. The total sum of money involved in this claim is \$2,651,714. The origin of this claim goes back 20 years, when a debt was incurred by the state. Over the years, the state failed to collect the money, and a shortage in funds, and a state, having no funds, issued warrants in anticipation of collecting the same. It being claimed that the interest on these warrants was never considered. The amount of interest is the largest item, and amounts to \$1,205,000. The trouble in payment began in 1899 when the seventh general assembly appropriated something like \$20,000 which was used by a decision of the supreme court to pay warrants issued during that year, and leaving the state without funds for several years. The resolution was adopted by the special committee, and ordered that Representative Madrid has a bill for a constitutional amendment to provide for the payment of the warrants and interest. The bill was introduced in the house of the following bill, 68, Whinnery and Haskin; H. B. 154, Senator Ballinger; S. B. 137, Senator Taylor.

House bills were rushed through after noon without the consideration they should have had, and a number of them were passed. Should the state treat them in the same way, we will be regretful for the hasty action. The report of the special committee on the bill No. 54, to provide for the payment of contingent expenses and salaries of officers and employees of the executive, legislative

and judicial departments of the state, was given out this morning. Those composing the committee were Senators Seldomridge, Ewing and Griffith, all prominent business men, who carefully examined every separate item with a thoroughness for which good business men are noted. The amount of the appropriation, \$140,000, made the matter of enough importance to demand careful scrutiny, and the special committee spent two entire days questioning employees at the capitol and looking into every separate item, with the result that a report was submitted with the recommendation that a reduction be made in the item "judicial and contingent expenses of the several executive and judicial departments and state bureaus." It was recommended that the amount be reduced from \$38,318.05 to \$23,318.05, a reduction of \$15,000, which brings the total appropriation down to \$125,000. It was further recommended by the committee that the item in question, incidental and contingent expenses, should not be used for the payment of salaries but should be devoted entirely to payment for printing and incidental expenses.

The report was referred to a committee of the whole, and when the committee considered this report, an amendment was proposed to allow for the payment of expenses incurred during the recent senatorial contest. After the amendment was passed, the bill was amended. The expenses of living, extra guards, etc., for the house was \$80, while the amount expended by the senate for the same purpose amounted to \$1,040.

Senator Drake announced that the special train for the trip around the Horn will leave the union depot tomorrow morning, and will go to Boulder, Ft. Collins and Greeley. No tickets will be issued, but Mr. Eugene Grubb of the State Agricultural college board will be in charge of the train, and those entitled to go have only to make themselves known.

ont Voters league in Chicago—wait until both major parties have selected candidates and then throw its whole force with the man who stands for the decent element and good government. If both candidates are good, then let the voters take their choice, but if both are bad, that would be the time to nominate an independent ticket.

"The selecting grass for the charter convention is green for the charter. Every man of a most partisan Democratic or Republican convention could not draft a charter that would please every member of their respective parties. Politicians are not the men to frame the new charter; get upright and honest business men or private citizens, who are patriotic above all else, and whose only desire would be to see Denver the best governed city in the world. Now is the time when such a condition may be brought about, and if the opportunity is overlooked conditions will be as bad or worse than they were in the past.

"Another thing to avoid is 'cranks' with false or insane theories would draft into the charter. Let there be nothing of this kind. The city's charter should say nothing regarding temperance, the saloons, the labor cause or anything else that would be made a law by the charter. The charter should simply state the means for framing good laws but the people and the council should dictate them. Make the charter plain and to the point. Keep politics out of it and it will prove a blessing to whatever party may be in power at any future time. The men to frame it must be cool and collected and not carried away by an enthusiasm which will later work harm to the city. I can predict that if a charter full of new fangled ideas and fads is drawn up by the first convention there will be many a convention to follow before a charter is adopted. Aside from the personal integrity, intelligence and patriotism of the members of the charter convention, they, of course, must be taxpayers and must have been qualified electors of the city of Denver for five years.

"It will be no easy task to select these 21 men and it will be harder still for them to frame a charter that will have the necessary merit, but still please the people. Still these things to be insisted on now. Never in my life did I feel such a great responsibility from so comparatively small a thing as I do with reference to my position in the Municipal league. There is an awful crisis confronting Denver just now and the result means the best or the worst governed city in the land."

ARAPAHOE COMMISSIONERS REFUSE TO SURRENDER.

In response to a request for an opinion, John T. Bottom, who was county attorney of the now defunct Arapahoe county, in a letter to the county commissioners today advised them to refuse to turn over the property in their care to the city council as provided in the Rush amendment, until the opinion of the supreme court has been made public and until the matter has been finally settled. He declares that the decision of the court orally announced yesterday does not cover all the points attacked; that there is still a possibility that a rehearing may be granted, and that it would not be unprecedented for the court, in that case, to reverse its decision after the rehearing. Under these circumstances, Mr. Bottom says the commissioners should, for the protection of themselves and the taxpayers, hold to their offices and continue to perform their duties so long as there is any doubt of the final end of the litigation.

Chairman Watts of the county board, after receiving Mr. Bottom's letter, ordered the statement that in accordance with the advice they would retain their offices until such time as the supreme court shall more fully indicate the position in which the decision places them.

Attorney Lindsey of the county and city of Denver, has issued a statement declaring that all official acts of the Arapahoe county commissioners since the consolidation proclamation issued by Governor Orman, are invalid. This includes a number of important county contracts.

STATE LEGISLATORS ATTENDED TO BUSINESS.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, March 2.—At the capitol today more enthusiasm was displayed and more bills considered than for several days. Senators and representatives returned to their desks this morning all invigorated from their holiday, and straightway proceeded to take an interest in arguments, with the result that their work made an excellent showing and much was accomplished.

In the senate E. A. Newton was appointed assignable clerk at a salary of \$4 per day, his duties to begin at once. Lem J. Smith, reading clerk of the senate, has for several days been absent, supposedly on account of illness, and W. G. Hueston, clerk of the finance committee, was temporarily appointed to fill the vacancy.

A letter was read from the Loveland Gun club, urging the opening of the spring season for the shooting of ducks, and it will be considered in committee of the whole with senate bill No. 14, the game bill agreed upon by both houses.

Considered in Committee.

The senate went into committee of the whole and considered the following: Senate bill No. 174, Senator Rush, passed. The bill is the same as section 11 of chapter 60 (the game laws of Colorado, 1893, entitled "Judgment and Execution" with the amendment of this two words "all counties." The bill gives jurisdiction in more than one county in order to satisfy a judgment.

Senate bill No. 173, by Senator Rush, passed as amended. This bill provides that mortgages may be extended on payment of a certain fee until the statute of limitation has been expired, but no longer. This prevents much inconvenience, doing away with the necessity of making new mortgages every two years.

Senate bill No. 303, Senator Owen's bill regarding the closing of the theaters on Sunday, was killed, the spasm of morality having subsided.

Rush Franchise Bill.

When senate bill No. 175, by Senator Rush, was reached on the calendar this afternoon, it aroused a great deal of enthusiasm, in fact more spirit was shown during the discussion than has been exhibited on the floor of the senate for several days. The object of the bill is to prevent the granting of franchises by fraud. The bill reads as follows:

"An Act for an Act Relating to Franchises. Be It Enacted By the General Assembly of the State of Colorado: 'Section 1. Whenever any five persons, residents and taxpayers of the county in which such action is brought, shall file a verified complaint, setting out that any franchise has been, or is about to be, granted through fraud, bribery or corrupt practices, or that the order annulling and declaring such franchise to be void, and the court shall have all power necessary to carry out and execute its orders. The right of appeal and writ of error shall be allowed as in other cases.'

Senator Wood thought it would prevent the progress of many towns, and would open the way to litigation. Senator Rush spoke eloquently to preserve the clause which protects the rights of the people. He gave the subject a thorough thrashing over, and in the course of his remarks, he held the some of the people who opposed the bill had "either a wrong or a too acute conception of its meaning." He was greatly opposed to the giving away of valuable rights belonging to the people, without proper compensation. He said that corporations not only grab franchises worth millions of dollars, but after these franchises have been secured, sometimes through collusion with city councils, often refuse to pay their taxes, and refuse to treat the people right. Senator Rush thinks that corporations should be held responsible for the actions of their servants, and the servants of the corporations in violation of the contracting representatives of the public. An amendment which puts the matter under the jurisdiction of the district court when any action is taken, was favored by Senator Rush. He thought a matter of this kind can better be trusted in the hands of a district judge, than in the hands of some city council. The bill passed as amended in committee of the whole, and the gratification of senators and spectators was plainly evident.

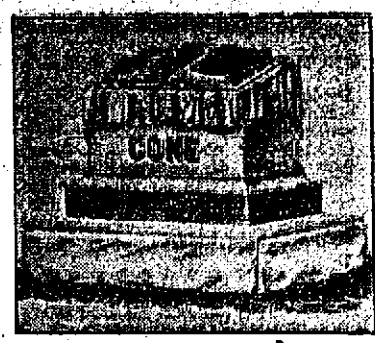
To Protect Stockholders.

Senate bill No. 180, Senator Rush. This bill is for the protection to holders of stock in order that the stockholders will get proper representation in a new company, when a merger is formed. The bill is designed to compel promoters and financiers to make the transfer of shares according to their intrinsic value. The value to be determined at a meeting of stockholders of the companies to be merged, before any merger is made, and all stockholders must be informed regarding the agreement of those attending the meeting. The bill further provides for the merging and consolidation of corporations organized under the laws of Colorado, and repeals general sections No. 248, No. 247, No. 248 and No. 249 of the general statutes of Colorado, and any other laws which conflict.

Senate bill No. 172, Senator Rush, in relation to attorneys' fees, and to prevent them being imposed upon, passed as amended.

Senate bill No. 79, Senator Ballinger, in relation to foreign, accident, life and surety insurance companies, providing for payment of attorney's fees, and imposing a penalty in certain cases, was also passed as amended.

Senate bill No. 85, Senator Griffith, to define and fix the liability of stockholders in trust companies depositing \$200,000 with the state to provide for appointments of such companies to places of trust without bonds, and to authorize them to be some sole surety upon judicial, official and other bonds.



C. F. ALDRICH
PROPRIETOR OF THE
Colorado Monumental
Works.
Vaults, Rustic Monuments,
Coping, Etc.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
MARBLE AND GRANITE.
Works: Cor. Washburn and Costilla,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

morning all invigorated from their holiday, and straightway proceeded to take an interest in arguments, with the result that their work made an excellent showing and much was accomplished.

In the senate E. A. Newton was appointed assignable clerk at a salary of \$4 per day, his duties to begin at once. Lem J. Smith, reading clerk of the senate, has for several days been absent, supposedly on account of illness, and W. G. Hueston, clerk of the finance committee, was temporarily appointed to fill the vacancy.

A letter was read from the Loveland Gun club, urging the opening of the spring season for the shooting of ducks, and it will be considered in committee of the whole with senate bill No. 14, the game bill agreed upon by both houses.

Senator Gerald Hughes moved for a division of the report of the committee, and the senate then adjourned until tomorrow.

Juvenile Bill Passed.

In the house the juvenile resolutions were adopted to adjourn Tuesday until Thursday morning. The intervening day, Wednesday, will be spent by the members of the legislature, state officials and their wives, and representatives of the different papers in visiting the state institutions at Greeley and other points.

Senate bills No. 2, No. 19, No. 20, No. 21 and No. 22, Senator Bailey's juvenile bills, passed the house today on third reading and the announcement was officially made in the senate.

House bill No. 48, by Mr. Stephen, on lighting switches, also passed the house.

CRIPPLE CREEK

Cripple Creek, Feb. 28.—It is learned that articles of incorporation are being prepared and will be filed with the secretary of state in the next few days for the Pike's Peak & Cripple Creek Railway company, which will have a terminus at Gillett and will connect with all suburban routes of the district. When the present plan has matured, Gillett will no longer be the only isolated town in the district, and dependent upon but one railway. That the promoters of the scheme are in earnest is evident from the fact that they have already had four preliminary surveys made, and have adopted one. The track will be laid with heavy steel, suitable for electric or steam cars.

NATIONAL HOTEL.—Extensive improvements have been made at the National hotel in this city. A large number of the rooms have been remodeled and painted and new furniture placed in them. Some of the most extensive improvements have been made in the kitchen, dining room and lobby of the hotel. They are all undergoing a thorough renovation and are being repainted and papered. The dining room is being refurnished with new goods almost entirely. The lobby, where decorators have been at work for the past week, has the appearance of a new building, with its attractive colors of terra cotta and deep brown walls and ceiling. Also many repairs have been made around the office, every-thing looking to the comfort of the guests.

Tomorrow morning Manager O'Brien of the hotel company will open the dining room of the hotel to the public. In fact, the National hotel will open tomorrow in its old style, reminding the public of a few years ago when it was considered one of the best hotels in the west. Sunday evening the proprietors of the Cripple Creek district daily papers, and all active members of the Newspaper Writers' union will be given a banquet by the hotel company, commencing at 8 o'clock.

NEW TROLLEY SYSTEM.—Another trial trip was made over the Independent and Colorado route of the Short Line trolley system, showing everything to be in a satisfactory condition, and the line will be thrown open to the public tomorrow, as announced before. Work on the second street line is nearly complete. Poles were being set today and it is likely that cars will be running to Second and Bennett avenues tomorrow, the first of the month. Work on the cut-off near the Short Line terminal station is also being pushed with all possible speed.

ROOSEVELT CLUB.—All members of the Feller County Roosevelt club are requested to meet at Carpenters Union hall on Monday night, March 2, at 8 o'clock sharp, for the consideration of important business. All Republicans who have signed applications for membership are also requested to be present for the purpose of signing the membership roll. The hall committee has secured the Miners Union hall for the meetings of this club, beginning with Thursday, March 5, at which time the first regular meeting will be held in the new club rooms. It is desired that every member shall be present.

CATTLE CASE.—Deputy Sheriff H. Wilson served a summons today, issued out of the court of Fremont county, in the matter of E. A. Stumpf versus E. A. Jenks. The suit is to recover possession of cattle to the number of eight, taken from a range in Fremont county to this county, at the alleged instance of E. A. Jenks, humane agent. The animals will probably be taken back to their range, which is owned by Stumpf and Witche. The cattle have suffered from their present condition and it is understood that the condition in which the bunch was found suggested their removal to the humane agent.

TRAIN STALLED.—The outgoing 4 o'clock Short Line train broke a rear axle on a passenger car near Fairview station on Gold hill. The incoming train, which leaves the Springs at 6:20, was stopped at the point of the breakdown and the passengers transferred to the High Line electric cars. No mail or baggage was transferred. The eastbound passengers are still held.

VICTOR

A VICTOR FUGITIVE.

Victor, March 2.—Charles C. Curtis, who burglarized the Alchobate cafe last fall, and afterwards broke jail on the 9th of December in this city was located today by Chief of Police Gibbons, at Albert, Colo., and arrested at his instance by the officers at that place. Ever since the escape, the chief of police has been quietly working towards his recapture, and has traced the fugitive from Hot Springs to Boulder, Boulder to Fort Collins and several other parts of the state, and finally located him this morning at Sheriff Robertson was immediately notified and left this afternoon to bring back the prisoner, and will probably return tomorrow.

BURIAL AT SEATTLE.—The body of

THE SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS VALIDITY OF THE RUSH BILL

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Feb. 27.—The control of the city of Denver has forever passed out of the hands of the state executive and is now in the hands of the people of the city. No longer will the governor name the controlling boards and thus exercise an undue influence over the political destiny of Colorado. The supreme court today upheld the validity of the constitutional amendment known as the Rush bill. Chief Justice Campbell dissented from the majority opinion which was rendered by Justices Gabbert and Steele. The decision was received with much enthusiasm by the friends of home rule and with some murmuring by those who have been fighting the bill. Chief Justice Campbell rendered the decision which was oral. He said:

"The court has met this morning for the purpose of making its announcement in the case of C. S. Elder vs. Paul J. Sousa, a case in mandamus involving the right of rival claimants to the same office. While the title of the case is as I have stated, the real contest, is as to the validity of the so-called Rush or Home-Rule amendment. The majority of court, consisting of Justices Gabbert and Steele, have sustained the validity of the amendment. The court had hoped to be able to hand down a written opinion at the same time the oral announcement was made. The importance of the issues involved, however, are such that it was thought best to make the announcement this morning without waiting for the opinion which has not yet been prepared. The opinion of the majority of the court will be written by Justice Steele and will be concurred in by Justice Gabbert, except in some minor detail. The dissenting opinion will be prepared by the chief justice, with whom the writ of mandamus be allowed. The opinion will be filed at a later date, just as soon as it can be prepared. Are there any motions or orders to be asked?"

Attorney Hughes, who was on the side against the bill, gave notice of a motion for a rehearing.

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Feb. 27.—The supreme court was convened to its utmost capacity as the court rendered its decision upholding the validity of the Rush bill. The members of the court ascended the platform to render the decision on the Rush bill. The strictest attention was given until the word "sustained" was uttered and then the undercurrent of comment went through the room that was not quelled until the court adjourned 10 minutes later. The adjournment was the signal for a break in the court, and everyone seemed intent on telling someone else the result. The commotion became so great especially in the senate chamber where everyone was trying to congratulate Senator Rush at the same time that the court took a recess until it subsided. Senator Rush, who was in the supreme court when the decision was rendered, was plausibly very much gratified at the findings of the court and he at once returned to the senate, where the good news having preceded him, he was given quite an ovation. He expressed his gratification at the decision, but not before he had sent a messenger with a note to his wife presumably telling her of his victory. Colleagues, both Democrats and Republicans, congratulated him and throughout the day a number of his friends, well known personally and socially, called at the senate to extend their well wishes. If there was a happier man on earth tonight, Senator Rush is his name. His name has not been made public. During the afternoon he gave out the following:

SENATOR RUSH'S OPINION.

"The splendid decision of the supreme court not only is a landmark in municipal liberty, but lends lustre to that august tribunal, in whom the trust and confidence of the people may well repose, and to whom is due the same respect and honor as is due to a people now released from bondage."

"The people of the city and county of Denver may well rejoice. Home rule which they have long demanded, is theirs in the complete degree. The city of self-government has this day gained a notable victory. And in that victory for the cause of good government all the people of the state unite in congratulation that forever is the state administration freed from political entanglements incident to the local affairs of Denver."

"Not only in this state, but throughout the nation there will be rejoicing over this righteous decision. Other cities are now striving to break the shackles

known as Jimtown. The land was taken from the Rio Grande railway, she alleges, and is worth a monthly rental of \$1,000. She stated today that the president had promised to personally examine into the case and help her obtain her rights.

T. T. U. HEADQUARTERS.—The Printers' union of Pueblo is preparing to do all in its power to assist Colorado Springs in getting the International headquarters transferred to that place from Indianapolis.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—John Rogers, a resident of Custer county, made an attempt to end his life last night by drinking poison. He was taken to the Richmond avenue. He was prevented just in the nick of time by the waiters and being frustrated in his attempt, drew a razor from his pocket and tried to cut his throat. He was arrested and taken to the county jail where he stated that family troubles had led to his attempt at self-destruction. This evening he is almost humanely again and will be released on his promise to go home.

Pueblo, Feb. 28.—The Pueblo Title & Trust company has arranged for the opening of a bank in Bessemer on next Monday morning. The institution will be equipped with everything necessary for the conduct of a business of this kind. A bank in Bessemer has been a crying need for a long time, and the people there are particularly gratified at the kind of men that are backing the new institution. It is understood that large and substantial building will be erected as soon as possible, and especially fitted for this bank, but until that time the bank will occupy temporary quarters on North Second street. The bank will not only be in Bessemer, but in Pueblo at large is felt in the Woods brothers and others connected with the institution which has already been established for some months in the city of Pueblo.

REMARKABLE WRECK.—A collision occurred on the Santa Fe railway at Caddo station, shortly after midnight this morning, which was peculiarly serious in the matter of damaging property and in the loss of human life. In not destroying life. Both the trains were running at a high rate of speed, and when they came together, both engines were totally wrecked, and a number of cars were thrown from the track in all directions. A strange feature of the wreck was the way in which a freight car attached to the eastbound engine, and loaded with electrical supplies, tore through the station, making a great hole in the wall, and a Kansas cyclone. The pump house was entirely demolished by cars, and the total damage was about \$15,000. The engine men all jumped, thus escaping almost sure death. John Costley, fireman of the eastbound freight, was considerably bruised about the back, and Conductor Sullivan of the same train had serious scratches.

NEW SUPERINTENDENT.—At last a successor has been appointed to Water Superintendent Chew. The new man is F. M. Wieland of Fowler, and as soon as he has official notice from the governor, he will assume the duties of the office. The contest for this position has been a strong one, and the endorsement of the majority of the board of county commissioners in the division was necessary to obtain the position. The water commissioners who serve under the superintendent who are having an interesting time to hold their jobs.

SALOON KEEPER SHOT.—Matthew Pielt, a saloon keeper on East B street, was shot and seriously wounded in the head in a row at his own place of business, late last night. He was shot by Stuyager, an Austrian, living the shot. The cause of the trouble that led to the shooting, the officers so far have been unable to determine, but the accused man has been arrested and lodged in the county jail. His arrest has been bleeding from three or four cuts on his head, inflicted with a beer glass. There were six men engaged in the quarrel, but on being questioned, they all refused to say anything. Neither of the prisoners can speak intelligent English, and their cases have been continued.

VETERAN INJURED.—L. L. Johnson, an old soldier of the confederate army, 70 years of age, while trying to catch a car at Royal park at 6:30 this morning, was thrown to the ground, with the result that his leg was badly injured. At the close of the war Mr. Johnson was in the government employ as a detective, and traveled all over the world in that capacity.

AIDED BY MRS. ROOSEVELT.—Mrs. Carrie Reimiller, a well-known German woman of this city, who has lived here nearly 20 years, has come from Washington city last night, on transportation furnished her by Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt. The president's wife not only bought the woman a ticket, but furnished her with money for incidental expenses on the trip. Mrs. Reimiller went to Washington some weeks ago to prosecute a claim she has against the government, amounting to considerable money. It is required all of her tender store of savings to pay her transportation and living expenses while in Washington. The president himself, through Mrs. Roosevelt, became interested in the old lady's troubles and promised to examine the papers in her case personally. During her absence her son, who is an employee at the steel works, was taken sick and is now at the hospital with typhoid fever.

Ruth.—Mr. Jenkins has such an air of culture, hasn't he?
"Tom (jealous)—Hum—yes, agriculture."—(Kansas City Journal).

"So their marriage was a failure."
"Not at all. Marriage is all right. It was the man and woman who were failures."—(Philadelphia Press).

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Summer term open June 8. Fall term, September 1, 1902. Write or call for particulars. New catalogue free.

A. M. KEARNS, Pres.
First Floor, Charles Bldg., 15th and Curtis, Denver, Colorado.

LEGAL NOTICES

California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1896, Mark L. Dorr, of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso, State of Colorado, has today filed in this office his sworn statement, No. for the purpose of

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Land Office at Pueblo, Colo.
January 1, 1906.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of

He names the following witnesses who prove his continuous residence upon cultivation of said land, viz: Walter Riddle, William Crow and H. Woodring of Calhan, Colo., and C. Anderson of Holtwood, Colo.

aimed settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before clerk County Court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on April 23, 1963, viz: Herbert E. Roberts, H. E. No. 3975, for the E½ Sec. 10, T. 1N, R. 1E, S. 10E.

First insertion, February 5, 1903.
Last insertion, March 12, 1903.

CONTEST NOTICE.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Section 29, Township 12 S., Range 60 N.,
Jose L. Apodaca, Contestee, in wh
is alleged that said Jose L. Apod
died during the first and second ye
ter entry and during all subsequ
bars thereafter to break or subse

o'clock a. m. on March 31, 1903, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Pueblo, Colo. The said contestant having, in a previous affidavit, filed Dec. 9, 1903, set forth facts which show that after due diligence

J. R. Gordon,
Register

State of Colorado,
County of El Paso, ss:
THE COURT OF SAID COUNTY

John Agnes Brushhart, the only he
law of E. F. Emmons, deceased, and
A. Brushhart, their legal guardian,
whom reside at Elkhart, in the Cou
Elkhart, State of Indiana, Greeting
You are hereby notified that E. F. E
ons late of the town of Bluffs, In

D. 1903, Mary A. Tracy of Colorado Springs, County and State aforesaid, presented to this Court for probate an instrument in writing purporting to be the

own, consists of the following described parcels of land, viz: The East one-half the Southeast quarter of Section two (2), Township Thirteen (13), Range Twenty (20), and the West one-half of the Southeast quarter of Section Thirteen (13), Township Thirteen (13), Range Twenty (20).

that the nature and extent of the personal property, if any, of the said testator is unknown; that on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1903, the said Mary A. Truitt filed in this Court her written petition for probate of said Will and for appointment to her of Letters Testamentary.

time and place for the probating of said instrument and for the granting of letters Testamentary thereon, at which time and place you are hereby notified to present to attend the probate of said

H. M. MASON,
Clerk of the County Court of
El Paso County, Co.
John M. Harnan, Attorney.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO LEASE

Notice is hereby given that H. G. Beeson, postoffice address is Colorado Springs, Colo., on Feb. 19, 1903, made application No. 3361 to the State Board of Commissioners to lease the following

and E. ½ Section 26, Twp. 14 S., R. 10 W.

No other applications to lease the above described premises or objections against the above application will be considered after the last publication hereof.

BUSINESS CHANCES

r credit can be withdrawn on demand
have earned and paid between 4 and 5
cent. each and every week; this is
nabling but a legitimate business pro
on; best of references throughout the
ted States; write for our booklet f

DENVER SEVEN DAILY TRA
venient hours, over the Rio Gra

A PAGE FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY Ella Celeste Adams

"What matter, I or they,
Mine or another's day?
So the right word be said,
And life the sweeter made."

It is highly reprehensible to add a feather-weight of trouble to anyone. It is worse than that. It is a sin not to do all that can be done to lessen the burdens and gladden the faces of those who come in touch with us. Why not begin and help God to wipe away the tears from off sad faces and cause them to smile with smiles along the way?

Smiles and smiles along the way wonderfully shorten the long and weary days. There is something beyond and better than this, so let the cheery, the right word be said.

"Green pastures are before me
Which yet I have not seen;
Bright skies will soon be clear
Where dark clouds have been.
My hope I cannot measure;
My path in life is free."

"A bill has just been introduced into the New York legislature which provides that all unmarried women between the ages of 35 and 50 shall be taxed \$5 a year, while all bachelors between 40 and 55 shall be required to pay a fine of \$50 annually into the coffers of the state. The proposed law is doubtless founded on the sound democratic principle that luxuries and not necessities should bear the burden of taxation, and that single blessedness is a privilege that is worth paying for, writes Dorothy Dix in the New Orleans Picayune.

"So far as bachelors are concerned, no voice need be raised in their behalf. If a man doesn't marry it is his own fault, and because he doesn't want to, and he deserves to be harried by the tax collector. Moreover, the man who escapes having to pay milliners' bills and dressmakers' extortions is getting off so cheaply that it is almost a pity to see him. As yet there are no taxes on married women, and it is a pity that the law should be so unfair to women as the least taxpayer, and yet he makes ironclad conventions that keep her from trying to achieve it on her own hook; he berates her for leaving her own fireside, when she has proposed to stay at her for not getting married, yet debars her from popping the question.

"This last is too much. It is the straw that breaks the camel's back. Of course, there are men who wouldn't be married for \$25 a year, or \$25,000,000, but on the other hand there are plenty of delightful unmarried men floating around in society whom one wouldn't find in the least mind having for a husband, and if the New York legislature's measure becomes a law, the old maid of the state will be justified in starting out on a personally conducted matrimonial campaign, and proposing to every eligible bachelor in sight. Taxation without representation is tyranny, and one of the inalienable rights of every woman is to dodge the tax-gatherer if she can."

In view of the strong and successful opposition by Colorado women to the re-election of ex-Senator Wolcott, on account of his morals, it is of interest to note that more than 500 years ago, a body of Englishwomen expressed in parliament their views concerning the moral character of one of its greatest members, says the Woman's Journal. Stow tells us of it (page 369, 8 Hen. VI., 1423-4). On the margin he notes, "A crew of stout dames, to check a great duke in open parliament." In the body of his text he records:

"One Mrs. Stokes, with divers other stout women of London, of good account and well-appareled, came openly to the upper house of parliament and delivered letters to the Duke of Gloucester, because he would not deliver his wife Jacqueline out of her grievous imprisonment, being then detained prisoner by the Duke of Burgundy, and suffering her there to remain unkindly, whilst he kept another adulteress, contrary to the law of God and the honorable estate of matrimony."

But what success this virtuous remonstrance from the ladies met with, on this our author is silent.

Rev. Jenkins Loyd Jones of Chicago is wondering why 350 women attended a recent lecture of his on "Browning," but only 13 women attended his lecture on "Housewives." It is possible that he knew more about Browning than his audience did, and much less about housewives than they did. Male preachers have not yet been able to divest themselves of the medieval notion that they are the god-endowed guardians of marriage and divorce, the divinely appointed instructors of women in all things pertaining to their sex.—(Woman's Standard).

A Total Eclipse.
I wish I seen that angel when
He left that lady here last night;
I don't believe he'll come again,
For he must know he ain't done right.

What business has an angel got
Leaving foolish ladies where
There always is an awful lot
An' folks has got enough to spare?

The house is full of women now
That sit around and talk and howl
To me, and say, "He's found out point
A small boy's nose gets out of joint."

My nose is just as straight as theirs,
Taint out of joint a single bit,
And don't go poking everywhere
That people ain't no use for it.

I asked to see my mother, but
When I went up to where she was
I found the bedroom door was shut,
And nurse says, "You stay out, because
Your mamma has no time for you;
She's got a little baby boy.
Behave the way you ought to do
And you shall have a nice new toy."

A nice new toy instead of my
Dear mother! I just went away
Downstairs and had a turley cry,
To think that baby'd come to stay.

Folks used to say to me: "Now walk—
My! Can't you step out proud and grand
And now you ever learned to talk
So young we cannot understand."

And now they all just pass me by,
And talk about that baby, who
Ain't half so big as I.
I hate that angel. Wouldn't you?
—Selected.

"I blame myself for Honora's writin',
What wid me jogglin' the table wid me
trottin' when she'd be after practisin',
My poor child! But sure what can you
expect amtways, from one wid water
on her brain? Remember that, darlin',
when you see the mist risin' from her
hair, remember the water on the brain,
and be easy wid her."—(Youth's Com-
panion).

There is a vast difference between do-
ing and being. We may consciously ex-
press in action what we have not yet
thought and made our own, but our
unconscious actions are according to
the attainment.—(Selected).

"My day has all gone"—twas a woman
who spoke.
As she turned her face to the sunset
glow—
"And I have been busy the whole day
long;
Yet for my work there is nothing to
show."

What was she doing? Listen: I'll tell you
What she was doing in all the long day:
Beautiful deeds too many to number:
Beautiful deeds in a beautiful way.

Womanly deeds that a woman may do,
Trifles that only a woman can see,
Wielding a power unmeasured, unknown,
Wherever the light of her presence might
be.

Humbly and quietly all the long day
Has her sweet service for others been
done;
Yet for the labor of heart and of hand
What could she show at set of sun?

Ah, she forgot that our Father in heaven
Ever is watching the work that we do,
And records He keeps of all we forget.
Then judges our work with judgment
that's true.

For an angel writes down in a volume
of gold
The beautiful deeds that all do below.
Though nothing she had at set of the
sun.
The angel above had something to show.
—Selected.

A Blade reader has written to me ob-
jecting to woman's suffrage because
there never was a woman Shakes-
peare.

This is certainly an objection and I
am sorry there never has been a woman
Shakespeare for several reasons. We
were not aware that men Shakes-
peare were crowded around the polls on
election day. So far in life I never met
a man Shakespeare, or one that might
be second cousin to the bard of Avon.
If it takes a Shakespeare to merit the
ballot, the voting booth will be the
loneliest place on earth. As yet there
has been but one man Shakespeare, and
it is not dead, sure but all the brains
of the 17th century contributed to make
up this world-renowned yet hazy char-
acter of Shakespeare. If my friend can
muster a few voters with the ability
of him or them on election day—trot
them out, and the woman who wants
the ballot will retreat and despair of
ever meriting citizenship. 'Tis the
strongest reason I have ever heard
given why woman should not have the
ballot.—(Joseph K. Henry).

A very plain man in Glasgow has a
very pretty daughter. One day she was
sitting on his knee right before a look-
ing glass. She contemplated the reflec-
tion of their two faces and then asked:

"Papa, did God make me?"
"Yes dear," he replied.
"And did he make you?"
"Yes."
Looking again in the mirror she
drew a breath and rejoined: "He must
be turning out better work lately,
isn't he?"—(Selected).

CONCERNING FASHIONS

EVEN the fondness for automobili-
ng has failed to popularize un-
derneath and weather demand un-
muffling and bundling milady refuses
to ride. But to the sport are due not
a few of the elaborate fashions, some
of which border on the spectacular, un-
til the question suggests itself, how did
a leaning to the fantastic in dress find
a vent before the horse had a rival?
Not until the severe cold of the winter
arrived did all the elaborateness of
this season's furs become evident, says
the Inter-Ocean.

Not alone in the silkiest and finest
skifns, combined with rich laces and
chiffons as well as with one another,
have the most astonishing combina-
tions been seen, but for automobil-
ing and hard wear cloth and fur, with
velvet, or velvet mixed with pique skin,
heavier, civet cat, and even reindeer,
many startling effects have been pro-
duced. The three-quarter or short-
length coat is preferred for the auto-
mobile, since rugs and robes invariably
cover the skirts. The Russian pony-
skin box coat, with velvet puffed
sleeves and cloth straps finished with
passemeterie, is smart enough for the
city streets and warm enough for the
country run. The plain hat is of cream
colored kid. The embroidered crepe de
chaine scarf, of any tone to suit the
get-up is one of the easily adjusted
accessories which give a touch of el-
gance to many kinds of costumes.

The leather coats, which filled every
requirement so far as dust shedding,
weather and cold resisting are con-
sidered failed to satisfy fastidious fash-
ionists. But they lacked the prime es-
sential, attractiveness, and the fashion
is relegated to the men except for hard
country wear. Even then the uncom-
fortable garments are often worn with
a waistcoat and lined, have been favor-
itely combined with elderly women this
season. They are easily brushed and
cleaned and are eminently comfortable.

In furs for walking or driving there
continue to be developments all along
the line of sumptuous and costly effects.
Stoles have grown longer and wider
and more lace and tall trimmed until
the last boundary must have been
reached. Should the styles suddenly
veer to the small tippets and muffs
of other days a single garment of the
present mode would suffice for an entire
household. With fashions so fleeting as
those of today, and shapes changing
with every season, if not with every
noon an ample supply of material is
not only a convenience, but an econ-
omy. Silver fox has lent itself admir-
ably to the modish stoles and scarfs
of the season. Such a boa, with a black
silk and a black and white hat break-
ing into gleaming color at one side,
on a pretty brunette, made a stunning
picture recently.

Hand work is the keynote of skirts
and waists alike. Especially in the sepa-
rate waists is this tendency seen in
its extremity.

Not only are the hemstitch and long-
used zigzag still popular, but stitches
are fitted from the Mexican drawn
worker to fill in open spaces, as well as
to join bands and insertions. Then there
are little hand-run tucks which dwindle
until they finally merge into the favor-
ite shirr and form puffings and ruf-

flings and something akin to the an-
tique quilting.

The new shirt waists show no wide
departure from winter modes, and their
stocks as yet are without novel features.
Lace insertions trim most of the elab-
orate thin waists. Embroidery of the
latter still frequently in grape design,
decorate some of the heavy linen waists.
In sleeves there is little that is new,
although novel concepts are introduced
to give variety. The shirt sleeve bag-
ging below the elbow and the bishop
sleeve have lost nothing in popularity.
Tucks and insertions distinguish the
India blouse, squares of the tuck-
ing filling in the openings of the lat-
ticed lace. The white linen waist, on
a pretty trimming of lace insertion. On
the sleeves, collar and ends of the tie
the lace is fashioned into open squares,
which are filled in with Mexican drawn
work cobweb. The vest, collar and up-
per part of the sleeves are tucked.

Inverted plaits, like those of the white
plique, compose many of the heavy cot-
tons. These plaits and the yokes,
which have a sailor-collared effect, with
cuffs and stock, are frequently stitched
with black on white. The stiff shirt
bosom of the striped percale opens in
the front over a narrow plique vest.
Dotted Swiss, with its fleecy texture,
lends itself to fanciful effects. Only a
slender girl could wear the shirred and
puffed creation with its lace yoke above
elaborate sleeves. In the inside of the
arm the sleeves are plain. Back and
sides are filled in with flounces of the
Swiss. The white lawn is tucked ver-
tically on the outside of the insertion
and horizontally on the hands connect-
ing the lace. The sleeve is a pretty
conceit, with its fullness at the wrist
brought into deep tucks, which are
caught with buttons. The organdy
waist is tucked in yoke shape and has
a yoke and sleeve tops of lace. Three
flounces head the sleeve, puffs above
the wristbands of tucking and lace.

White has lost none of its vogue with
the advance of the season. In silk
mousseline and crepe de chine it is the
choice for young girls' wear for elab-
orate occasions. For more informal affairs
velvets and cloths and albatros are
used for charming frocks. Stunning
gowns indeed are made of white vel-
lings inset and decorated with velvets,
embroideries, tuckings and heavy laces.
Such costumes have been used for af-
ternoon receptions and "at homes" all
the season.

For the next two months we may ex-
pect to see a good many combinations
of cloth and velvet. There are always
new ways of combining the two ma-
terials to give novel effects. A gray
velvet spotted with white is made up
with gray cloth. About the bottom of
the skirt is a band stitched all over of
the cloth. This is some eight inches
deep, and runs up in spirals on the
skirt. About the hips is a narrow cloth
yoke, set off over and running down
the back of the skirt in a short bat.
For the top is a bolero of velvet, trim-
med with revers and cuffs of stitched
cloth and worn with white lace blouse.

This skirt—and it is a new model from
a well known place—is as close about
the hips as any of the skirts described
earlier in the season, and forms an ex-
cellent contrast to the fuller skirts
made in thin materials.

Nervous Prostration



The Ills of Women Act upon the Nerves like a Firebrand.

The relation of woman's nerves and generative organs is very close; consequently nine tenths of the nervous prostration, nervous despondency, "the blues," sleeplessness, and nervous irritability of women arise from some derangement of the organism which makes her a woman. Herein we prove conclusively that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will quickly relieve all this trouble.

Details of a Severe Case Cured in Eau Claire, Wis.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been ailing from female trouble for the past five years. About a month ago I was taken with nervous prostration, accompanied at certain times before menstruation with fearful head aches. I read one of your books, and finding many testimonials of the beneficial effects of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I commenced its use and am happy to state that after using a few bottles I feel like a new woman, aches and pains all gone. I am recommending your medicine to many of my friends, and I assure you that you have my hearty thanks for your valuable preparation which has done so much good. I trust all suffering women will use your Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. MINNIE TRETZ, 620 First Ave., Eau Claire, Wis. (May 28, 1901.)

Nothing will relieve this distressing condition so surely as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; it soothes, strengthens, heals and tones up the delicate female organism. It is a positive cure for all kinds of female complaints; that bearing down feeling, backache, displacement of the womb, inflammation of the ovaries, and is invaluable during the change of life, all of which may help to cause nervous prostration.

Read what Mrs. Day says:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I will write you a few lines to let you know of the benefit I have received from taking your remedies. I suffered for a long time with nervous prostration, backache, sleeplessness, and nervous irritability, pain in the stomach after eating, and constipation. I often thought I would lose my mind. I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and was soon feeling like a new woman. I cannot praise it too highly. It does all that it is recommended to do, and more. I hope that every one who suffers as I did will give Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies a trial."—Mrs. MARIE DAY, Eleonora, Pa. (March 25, 1901.)

Free Medical Advice to Women.

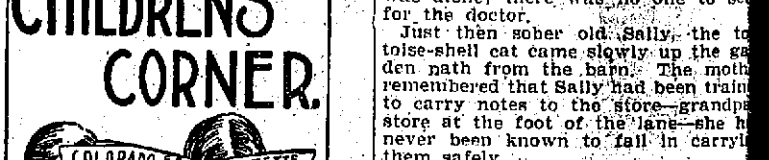
Mrs. Pinkham invites all women to write to her for advice. You need not be afraid to tell her the things you could not explain to the doctor—your letter will be seen only by women and is absolutely confidential. Mrs. Pinkham's vast experience with such troubles enables her to tell you just what is best for you, and she will charge you nothing for her advice.

Another Case of Nervous Prostration Cured

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Allow me to express to you the benefit I have derived from taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Before I started to take it I was on the verge of nervous prostration. I could not sleep nights, and I suffered dreadfully from indigestion and headache. I heard of Lydia E. Pinkham's wonderful medicine, and began its use, which immediately restored my health. I can heartily recommend it to all suffering women."—Mrs. BERTHA E. DEERING, 2054 Laidlaw St., San Francisco, Cal. (May 21, 1901.)

\$5000 REWARD if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

CHILDREN'S CORNER



A PHILADELPHIA paper relates this story, which is credited to a prominent lawyer of Pottsville, who was once a high school principal. The former pedagogue said:

"One day a school gave a very bright boy a sum in algebra, and although the problem was comparatively easy, he couldn't do it. I remarked: 'You should be ashamed of yourself. At your age George Washington was a surveyor.'"

"The boy looked me straight in the eyes and replied: 'Yes sir, and at your age he was president of the United States.'"

The old story of a mother who, when she feared her boy was lost, recalled all his virtues, but on his being restored to her immediately punished him soundly for running away, is repeated with rather a different ending by the New York Evening Post.

He was but four years old, and was allowed to play on the street with other little lads who were as yet too young to go to school. His mother would frequently go to the front window to see what he was doing.

One day when she went to the window he was nowhere in sight. She waited there quite a while, but he did not appear. Again and again she went to the window, but could get no glimpse of him. She was becoming alarmed when he returned.

He seemed to be proud of having run away, but with the pride there was also an expression of anxiety not to say fear. He did not know what sort of a reception he was likely to get.

His mother sternly asked him where he had been. "Be careful, now, and don't lie to me," she said. "Mamma," said he, "did George Washington ever tell a lie?"

"No," was the reply, "and don't you tell me one." The face still shone. "Mamma," he continued, "did George Washington's mamma whip him when he didn't tell a lie?"

Faithful Puss Postman.
One day last autumn, when chilly days first came on, Baby Wilfred walked with a hoarse cry. The young



NEW PARIS MODEL

Costume of fine dark blue ladies' cloth, cut with fine gores, habit back. A flare cut circular blouse is set in under scallops from the knees, trimmed with black moire bands; bands of same simulating two flounces, and a narrow panel front. Seams lapped and stitched. Blouse in "Gibson" waist order, with deep revers and collar with blue crepe de chine vest. Double effect sleeves with deep cuffs over hands.

SMART WALKING COSTUME

New design in light weight snow flake cloth. Box plait at back of skirt, plaits each side, front and at sides, invisibly held by tapes inside. Coat is combination of Russian blouse and coffee jacket. Velvet collar; this as also the stoles, cuffs and girdle are trimmed with bands of white silk canvas embroidered with black, black and white cord pendants. Hat of white and black straw, underlined black tulle folds. Trimming of black tulle and white coque plumes.

Manual Training In Colorado Springs Public Schools

Some Facts Regarding This Important Branch of Educational Work Recently Instituted in This City



BASKET MAKING WITH REED.

Anyone who has for the last few years taken an interest in education cannot but be impressed with the attention manual training has been extending. It is indeed the leading educational question of the day. Col. Francis W. Parker, president of the Cook County Normal School of Illinois in an address before the Eastern Manual Training association, said that nothing had entered the schools of the country with such promise of usefulness and permanency as manual training. So rapid has been its spread, from one end of this country to the

other, that many cities desiring to introduce it into their schools have found difficulty in securing manual training teachers. For a long time, when the idea of manual training was confined to hard work, sewing and cooking, its introduction into the public school system seemed in most places to be an impossibility on account of the expense and the demand for additional rooms in which to carry on the work. But the introduction of raffia and reed work, cord cardboard modeling, weaving and Venetian iron work, now considered

phases of manual training, is a comparatively simple and thoroughly practical matter. Very few, if any, tools are required, and the work can be carried on in the school room. There has long been a feeling among educators that the public school education was devoted too exclusively to intellectual processes, that there was not given a sufficient opportunity for a practical carrying out of ideas in doing and making. We say the object of the school is to prepare the individual for life, for the most successful bearing in the age in which he lives.

This age is eminently one of industrialism and if so the public school instruction should be in harmony with it. Manual training, even when carried out to its fullest extent does not aim to prepare children for any particular trade or vocation in life, but it aims to develop human faculty and power—power which means ability to do as well as to think—so that whatever vocation is taken up the individual will be better prepared to meet the demands made upon him.

Although it is perhaps not very much that the child can do or accomplish with all his other school duties, that little gives him a kinship with the world's work and workers; it gives him an idea that he can do things and is an incentive to ever greater doing and making; it gives him a feeling of the inherent worth of things.

Toughly speaking manual training is said to stand for brain and hand work. It is believed that the highest development is not reached unless, in the child these two are trained together, the brain to conceive and direct, and the hand to execute. The greatest spontaneous mental activity is certainly aroused in the child by doing or making. Mental training is felt now more than ever before, to be of value only as it leads to better doing. To anyone who has watched the children work and has seen their failure, even when paying the closest attention and putting forth every effort to do a thing as directed, the value of a training along these lines is fully realized.

The children take hold of all phases of manual training with the greatest enthusiasm. "Can we work today?" is the question asked the teacher often several times a day. Children ask to be allowed to remain after school in order to work a little longer. This goes to show that work is attractive to children, they love to do things and to be instrumental in making things. In many children this instinct for work, this industrial impulse seems to die out as they grow older, and we often hear parents complain that the boy is lazy and hates to work. Is it not because when the instinct was strong there was given him no opportunity for its satisfaction and growth, and from the very fact of its being failed and weakened? It is every child's right that work be made to appear attractive to him. Some one has said "this gospel of work in its manifold bearings perhaps could well be given to the human race, and the industrial business handed over from the last century."

The manual training work introduced this year in the schools of the city includes raffia and reed work, cord, cardboard modeling and weaving.

The raffia is very attractive to children, a soft, pliable material particularly well adapted to their small hands. It is the outer cuticle of a palm which grows on Madagascar island. In itself a simple, crude material, but children are readily lead to see how, while of little value, so much may be made of it by applying thought and artistic skill.

In all parts of the city children are carrying little purses or wearing raffia chateaus of their own making. Raffia picture frames, the result of patient, careful labor, were carried home and presented to parents or friends. The completion of raffia boxes, trays or baskets is at present eagerly looked forward to that those may be taken home also.

Many children buy the material and work at home reproducing work done at school with many variations of individual expression. The little children are engaging in the primitive occupation of weaving and at the same time hearing about the wool with which they work, where it comes from, and all about the process; about the silk and the silk worm; the cotton and the cotton field. Little hammocks, just the size for dolly, have been made by some of the little tots. Many of the children have made at home looms for themselves. One child heard of lately, made one out of a cracker box, and is soon to have a rug large enough for the floor.

Children a little older are rejoicing in the construction of a doll house and the necessary furniture and furnishings for it. Later, leading out from this they will take up a study of the homes of other people, such as the Indian and the Esquimaux.

The fifth grade children are making reed or rattan baskets, and incidentally



BUNDLE RAFFIA WORK.

gaining muscular control of the hands and arms. The reed is a palm which grows in the forests of India, twining itself about the trees much as our climbing vines do. It often grows to the length of hundreds of feet and varies in thickness from the width of a thread to an inch.

After all, it is the healthful and invigorating influence of manual activities, the joy which they bring into the every-day school life; the delightful atmosphere of social co-operation which they encourage; the spirit of helpful-

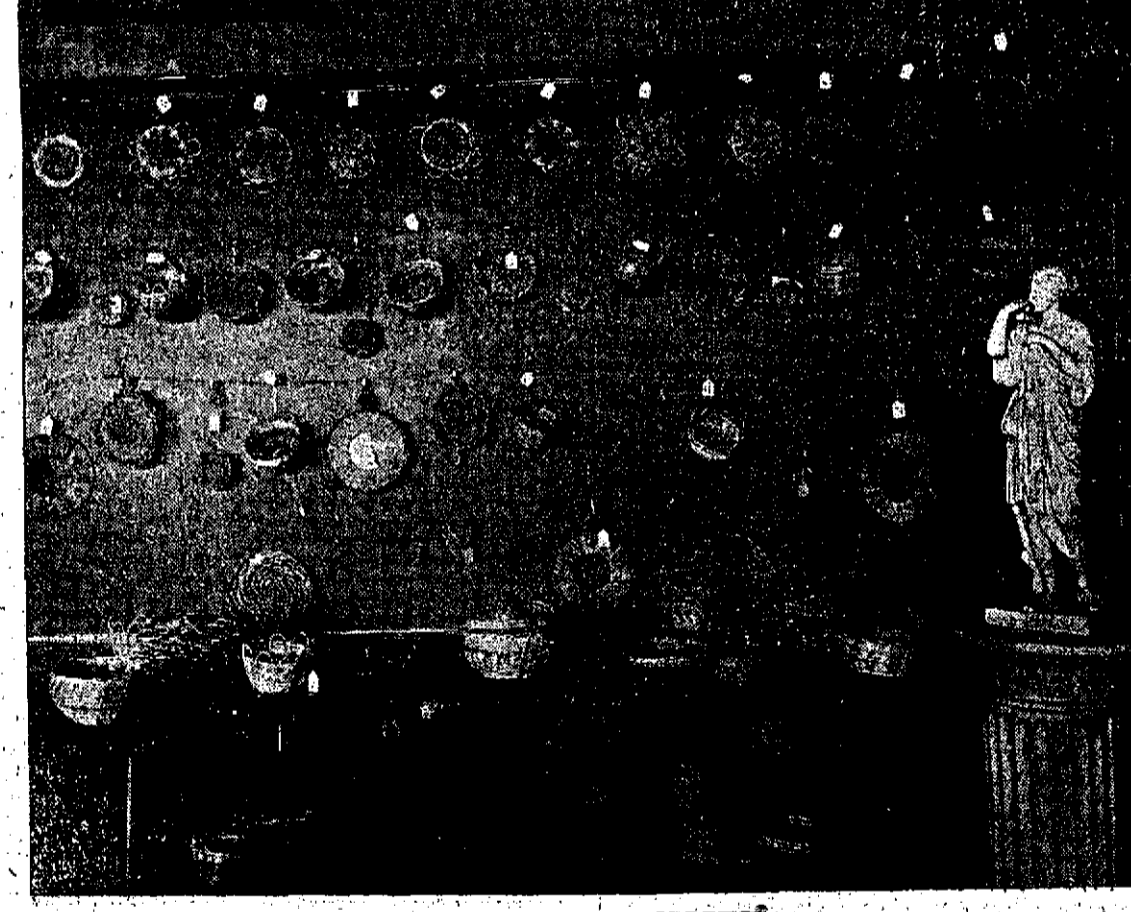
ness and willingness to do for others; these things which tend to make character stronger and nobler, which to a large extent makes up the value of manual training.

The members of the board of education have had the installation of a course in manual training in the public schools of Colorado Springs under consideration for some time, but it was not until this year that it was thought the time was ripe for such an undertaking. Under the supervision of Miss Meredith Smith, recently of the Omaha public schools, the work has

had a most successful beginning and it promises to become one of the most important features of the educational work. What the future for manual training in the Colorado Springs public schools is, is not known, but its possibilities are many. There are many friends of the schools who fully believe that the present work as carried on under the direction of Miss Smith is but the forerunner for a manual training high school in this city, which will be erected in the not far distant future, and which will be of untold benefit to the youth of the city.



WEAVING.



GROUP OF FINISHED PRODUCTS.

MAJ. S. K. HOOPER THE RECIPIENT OF FINE TRIBUTE FROM HOTEL MEN

S. K. HOOPER, general passenger and ticket agent of the Denver & Rio Grande, was the recipient of a fine gold watch yesterday, the gift of the Rocky Mountain Hotel Men's association. Appreciating the many courtesies that had been extended to them by Major Hooper in the past, the hotel men of the state have for some time been contemplating making their appreciation better known by the presentation to Major Hooper of some token. Yesterday the veteran passenger agent of the Denver & Rio Grande, who has seen over 18 years' active service with that road, was invited to a luncheon given by J. D. Manning, president of the Albany hotel, and at this luncheon, presided by Major Hooper, and a few of the hotel and newspaper friends of Mr. Manning, the presentation was made. H. Jerome Toy, secretary of the Hotel Men's association and editor of the Colorado Traveler and Hotel Reporter, making the presentation speech. The watch, a fine chronometer of the open-face type, with the trade mark of the Denver & Rio Grande road and on the inside the following: "Thirty-five years as General Passenger agent and 18 years as General Passenger agent of the Denver & Rio Grande. Presented by the Rocky Mountain Hotel Men's association." In making the presentation, to Major Hooper, Mr. Toy said in part: "You have been the real motive of the invitation was for another purpose entirely and I trust you will calmly resign to your fate. In these times of strenuous activity in passenger traffic, a general passenger agent of a transcontinental

days of electricity and the fast limited express train by land and the wireless telegraphy by water. To keep in line with this progressive age it is therefore absolutely necessary for him to have the standard time in his possession. It must not vary, it must be accurate. The Rocky Mountain Hotel Men's association, of which we are a delegated committee, is determined that you, Major Hooper, in your official capacity as the general passenger agent of the Denver & Rio Grande railway shall not get left in the hustle and they have assigned us to present to you today a timepiece, a correct chronometer, as a token of their esteem and in appreciation of the many courtesies they have received at your hands. The gift is a memorial of your continuous service for 35 years as a general passenger agent and 18 years as a general passenger agent of the Denver & Rio Grande railway. It is given as a token of the high esteem in which you are held by the hotel profession of this region and it is the desire of the members that you accept the same in the spirit in which it is given. A number of local hotel people, including Mr. Toy, Henry Marchetti of the Antlers, John Himebaugh of the Spaulding house, C. E. Tyler of the Elk, and others, went up to attend the luncheon. Major Hooper is a man well known to every railroad man in the state. His 18 years with the Denver & Rio Grande have brought him in contact with a great many Colorado people and he has a great many friends. His relations with the hotel and newspaper people as well as railroad people have been especially amicable and his popularity with the first named class is well manifested by the fact that he

was the recipient of a fine gold watch yesterday, the gift of the Rocky Mountain Hotel Men's association. Appreciating the many courtesies that had been extended to them by Major Hooper in the past, the hotel men of the state have for some time been contemplating making their appreciation better known by the presentation to Major Hooper of some token. Yesterday the veteran passenger agent of the Denver & Rio Grande, who has seen over 18 years' active service with that road, was invited to a luncheon given by J. D. Manning, president of the Albany hotel, and at this luncheon, presided by Major Hooper, and a few of the hotel and newspaper friends of Mr. Manning, the presentation was made. H. Jerome Toy, secretary of the Hotel Men's association and editor of the Colorado Traveler and Hotel Reporter, making the presentation speech. The watch, a fine chronometer of the open-face type, with the trade mark of the Denver & Rio Grande road and on the inside the following: "Thirty-five years as General Passenger agent and 18 years as General Passenger agent of the Denver & Rio Grande. Presented by the Rocky Mountain Hotel Men's association." In making the presentation, to Major Hooper, Mr. Toy said in part: "You have been the real motive of the invitation was for another purpose entirely and I trust you will calmly resign to your fate. In these times of strenuous activity in passenger traffic, a general passenger agent of a transcontinental

same division until the following November. From November until the following January Major Hooper was with the 3rd brigade of the 3rd division, right wing, 18th corps, of the Department of the Tennessee, and with different brigades and divisions of the 17th corps until his discharge. The service that Major Hooper saw on the scene of battle was a long and interesting one, several hard battles being included in the list. He was in the march to the relief of Grant at Belmont, Mo., November 2 to 12, 1861, and at the reconnoitering of Forts Henry and Helman, Tenn., from January 2 to 14, 1862. He also took part in the operations against Fort Henry February 2 to 6 and against Fort Donelson, February 12 to 16. The expedition to Yellow Creek in March, the battle of Shiloh in April, the advance on and siege of Corinth, Miss., in April and May; the action at Purdy, in August, the march to Iuka, Miss., and the battle of Iuka in September, the battle of Metamora, Hatchie river, in October, the siege of Vicksburg from May to July of 1863, the assaults and surrender and subsequent guard duty until the following February, the siege of Atlanta from July to September, the battle of Jonesboro in August, the famous march to the sea, November 15 to December 10, the siege of Savannah in December, all are included in the list of Major Hooper's deeds on the field of battle with many others. Major Hooper was away from the scene of war, having enjoyed veteran furlough from February 26 to April in 1864. On entering the service again he was moved to Bird's Point, Mo., from Canton, Miss., and later to Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.

The New York Sun reports a novel provision for the scattering of sunshine in Haschmann, Germany. Three prizes are offered yearly for the men who will marry the ugliest or most crippled women, and also for women over 40 who have been tilted at least twice. The money for the prizes was left by a philanthropist who provided that out of the thousands he made of not less than \$20 should go to the ugliest girl and \$10 to a crippled girl. (Sunshine Bulletin.)

ROMEO, M. H. WILBUR'S HANDSOME ANGORA CAT. Romeo, a beautiful white Angora cat, owned by M. H. Wilbur of the Johnson-Wilbur Mercantile Co., has the distinction that few Angora cats possess, of being able to hear perfectly. Most Angora cats are born deaf. The cat, which is just one year old, is perfectly marked, and would, no doubt, win a medal if placed on exhibition. Mr. Wilbur says that he has seen many Angoras on exhibition, but has never seen one that showed the fine features that Romeo possesses. The keeping of Angoras is quite a fad among the wealthy people of the east, and fancy prices are paid for good specimens—cats having sold for \$17,000. Mr. Wilbur says that while he would not want to risk shipping the cat east to be put on exhibition, he will certainly put him on exhibition if there is a show in this vicinity. He would not part with the pet for several hundred dollars.

MAJ. S. K. HOOPER. The watch presented to Major Hooper is a fine chronometer of the open-face type, with the trade mark of the Denver & Rio Grande road and on the inside the following: "Thirty-five years as General Passenger agent and 18 years as General Passenger agent of the Denver & Rio Grande. Presented by the Rocky Mountain Hotel Men's association." In making the presentation, to Major Hooper, Mr. Toy said in part: "You have been the real motive of the invitation was for another purpose entirely and I trust you will calmly resign to your fate. In these times of strenuous activity in passenger traffic, a general passenger agent of a transcontinental



MAJ. S. K. HOOPER.

Watch Presented to Major Hooper.

THE NEW management of the Gazette is not unmindful of the responsibilities now assumed. The past life of a newspaper, as of a man, imposes obligations. The inheritor of an honored name is trebly bound to honorable life. It is with a diffidence certainly, and yet it is not without confidence, that we take up the task. The founders of the Gazette were the founders of this city. Their broad and far-seeing provision for the growth of each is often recalled as their maturing projects, one by one, add beauty and pleasure of surrounding to the intellectual and material life of the community. Much remains to be done and we shall do our share. It will be our aim to direct the policy of the paper on a plane worthy of the ideas of its founders and to maintain the Gazette as a positive and, if need be, an aggressive factor in the advancement of all worthy objects. The respect and support of the public can be held only by being deserved. The Gazette hopes to command both by fidelity to public interests and a dignified attitude on all public questions.

In state and national politics it will be Independent Democratic.

TO PRESERVE THE PEACE AND PREVENT BLOODSHED.

THE CALLING out of the militia by Governor Peabody to preserve peace and protect persons and property at Colorado City is both timely and proper.

The numerous acts of lawlessness committed during the past few days and the menacing attitude of the strikers convinced the sheriff that it was impossible for his office to afford the protection to life and property which this law imposes upon that office and hence his request of the governor for troops.

The conditions as developed in this strike are but repetitions of such incidents elsewhere, almost without exception, and shows how easily men are led from meetings to mobs. The union is prompt to assert that all lawlessness is condemned by it, but if this be true it is clearly apparent that the influence of the union is not powerful enough to prevent it, and in such a crisis the only resort is to the civil authorities, and finally to the militia.

The prompt action of the governor has doubtless prevented bloodshed, for the desperate characters who are well known and who have lately appeared on the scene have not come here for the purpose of assisting in the preservation of the peace. They undoubtedly have another mission which we believe will be short-lived by reason of the prompt and effectual action which has been taken.

NEW WORK OF COLORADO COLLEGE.

IT IS now settled that the new Presbyterian college is not to come to Colorado Springs. There is therefore no occasion to debate the question whether or not the city ought to have in it more than one institution of higher education.

Colorado college has the field, and it deserves the undivided loyalty and the cordial support of the entire community. It has given to Colorado Springs an atmosphere which belongs only to the university town. It has gathered together an able and influential faculty.

Its student body is steadily enlarging, and every year young men and women are entering the body of its alumni who remember with deepening gratitude, as the years go by, their debt to the college, and are eager to come back to renew their old associations.

The college is every year adding to the material wealth of the city, but, far better, it is one of the strongest influences—if not the strongest—in building up its higher life, and it is destined more and more to play a leading part in all the life of the city and of the region round about.

The college is about to take another step in advance. A department of engineering is to be opened, and the opportunities offered to young people to be greatly enlarged. This advance has been determined upon that the institution may meet the needs of the section of country to which it seeks to minister.

Such enlargement calls for large increase in endowment funds, for new buildings and costly equipment. To secure what is needed will require something more than the untiring efforts of one man, or of a group of men. It can come only as a result of the education of the men of wealth in the city, and the state by a public opinion which is the product of loyal devotion to the institution and a clear recognition of the work it has done and is to do.

If this community will as a unit come to believe in the college in the measure in which the college deserves such belief, there will be no difficulty in securing the funds necessary for its proper development.

We trust that the proverb, "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country," will not receive new verification here, that the college which has won enthusiastic recognition the country over in all circles where genuine scholarship and devotion to the best standards of life are valued, will not fail to secure at home the united love and unflinching loyalty of the community, without whose generous sympathy in the days of its early struggles, it could never have come to its present commanding position of influence.

Mr. Van E. Rouse displays remarkable enthusiasm in his desire to secure \$10,000,000 in gold bullion for use in reproducing the state capitol in miniature at the St. Louis exposition. It would certainly be a spectacular way of calling attention to one of Colorado's greatest industries, and it would attract almost as much attention as the Montana silver statue at the Chicago fair. Nevertheless, Mr. Rouse is clearly inviting trouble in attempting to care for the \$10,000,000 after he gets it.

It is to be regretted that the president's trip to Colorado will not be made in time to enable him to be present at the opening of the new Y. M. C. A. building of this city. Inasmuch as Mr. Roosevelt helped to lay the cornerstone, it would have been very pleasant to have had him witness the completion of the project.

A rush from Dawson City to a new gold strike is reported. The principal features of life in Alaska are "the gold, the cold, the lack of civilization and the lack of gold."

DELAY IN WARSHIP BUILDING.

THE PASSAGE of the bill providing for the building of four new battleships indicates a desire on the part of congress to move with moderation regardless of the huge naval programs of Germany, Great Britain and some of the other powers.

The difficulty with the enlargement of our navy is not in the ships authorized by congress, but in the delay in completing these ships after the contracts have been let.

These hindrances are so great and apparently so unreasonable as to call for a thorough and a searching investigation. These delays are due to a variety of causes, one of which is the "easiness" of the government, and were our foreign relations critical would be dangerous. The battleship Maine was 17 months over the contract limit for her completion; the Missouri is 20 months overdue, and the Ohio 29. Other vessels are all the way from ten to thirteen months behind in delivery. This is an evil that ought to be corrected, if for no other reason than that it keeps the "paper" proportion of our naval strength so high as to deceive the casual citizen as to our power on the seas.

Every ship-building contractor is quick to take advantage of the bonus given him for increased speed over and above that specified in the contract, but he was never known to pay a penalty for non-compliance with the time limit in the same contract without vigorous protest.

The contract should call for the completion of these vessels within a reasonable length of time, all conditions to be considered, and the government should then enforce the contract to the letter.

THE INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

AN INDEPENDENT newspaper, such as the Gazette purposes to be, ought to be able to fill an important place in the life of this community.

By independence we do not mean neutrality, that peculiar frame of mind which has no particular opinions upon any subject of public importance. But a newspaper that is really independent can serve a useful purpose in any community.

It has a distinct advantage of the journal whose editorial opinions are known the moment the party caucus arrives at a decision, or even before that. No newspaper can be really helpful to a city or state, that is committed in advance to any policy which a party, clique or faction may see fit to pursue.

It is always a good thing for a community when it has a newspaper which is prepared to consider, fairly, candidly and honestly, questions as they shall arise, and which will not hesitate to speak openly and frankly along lines which it considers best for the public welfare.

This need not be done in a spirit of captious criticism, but rather with a view to bringing forward all sides of a question in order that the public may be enlightened and hence be able to give an honest judgment. We greatly mistake the temper and the attitude of the people of Colorado Springs if such a position does not meet with their unqualified approval.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SENATE.

THE PRESIDENT has issued a call for a special session of the senate to be convened on March 5. How long it will remain in session after assembling only one having the gift of prophecy can tell.

The call for the senate demonstrates rather clearly one of two things, perhaps both—that the members of the dominant party are not in accord with the wishes of the chief executive in the matter of legislation or that the "courtesy" of unlimited debate has been strained beyond all reason. Though no specific subjects are mentioned in the call, undoubtedly the two chief things to be considered are the Panama treaty and the Cuban treaty.

Assuming that both political parties are favorably disposed toward the canal treaty, it has been possible for Senator Morgan and his strange "bed-fellow," Senator Quay, to throttle action by threatening to make a speech every time an attempt was made to set a day for a vote upon the treaty.

A fine state of affairs, indeed, which is hardly less irritating to the country than to our strenuous chief executive.

The Cuban treaty demonstrates beyond question that the Republican leaders who control legislation are not in accord with the president. The country is committed, morally at least, to a measure of reciprocity which would give the Cuban sugar and tobacco growers a chance to sell their product and do business upon a living basis. But so ingrained is the doctrine of high protection to industries needing no protection whatever, that reciprocity has been slain where it should have had its strongest friends. The moral obligation has been wholly lost sight of.

Even now, with a special session in prospect, there is grave doubt whether President Roosevelt will be able to secure the fulfillment of his wishes so persistently urged since his very first message to congress.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

IT IS TO be hoped that the long standing differences between Irish landlords and tenants will be settled upon the basis now proposed by a committee representing both sides. If the bill of the ministry contains the essential features of the agreement made between the landlords and tenants, the land difficulties in Ireland ought soon to become a thing of the past. Briefly stated, the plan is for the landlords to sell out on the basis of each \$50 rent capitalized at \$1,500. In payment, the tenants are to bear only part of the burden, the plan being for them to become owners subject to an annuity of \$40, which is to be regularly reduced. Of course, by this plan the tenant will not be able to fully compensate the landlord, but the proposal is that the difference is to be paid by the British treasury. It would undoubtedly require several million dollars yearly to carry out the plan, and would necessitate another loan by the British government.

While the scheme seems a costly one at first blush, and would no doubt be strenuously objected to by the average British taxpayer, there is reason for believing that if thereby the discontent in Ireland would be removed and the tenantry made happy and prosperous, it would prove a good investment and money in the treasury of the British government after all.

While congress is crowding bills through under the three-minute rule the people of Colorado Springs will look with composure upon the passage of the measure carrying an appropriation of \$175,000 for a public building for this city.

The hippest man in Denver is the Hon. John A. Rush, whose bill has just been legalized by the supreme court. There is no doubt in his mind that this is a righteous decision, and he doesn't hesitate to say so.

TOPICS OF THE DAY

The President's Trip.
President Roosevelt would like to have some members of his cabinet as companions on his proposed western hunting trip, and Secretary Root has agreed to go, provided he can get away. Secretary Shaw will accompany the president through Iowa, at least. The plan is to get away from Washington March 20, if an extra session of the senate should not interfere; if there should be an extra session, then the president will start for Colorado immediately after adjourns, if he still has time for two or three weeks hunting before April 20, when he has to be in St. Louis. Meanwhile the fame of our White House hunter has reached the far east. Captain Lloyd C. Griscom, former minister to Persia and Japan, is at his home in Philadelphia, and reports that the "shah of Persia desires to visit America, chiefly because it would give him an opportunity to hunt big game with the president. He is a sportsman, whom the president admires." Captain Griscom further explains:

"The shah is an ardent sportsman, and President Roosevelt knowing this, sent me an autograph copy of his book on 'Big Game' to present to him. Mussaffar-ed-din was delighted. He could understand the pictures, but as French is the only modern language with which he is conversant, he was unable to read the text. He overcame this difficulty by having a corps of interpreters to work. The entire book was translated into Persian and then the shah read it with great enjoyment." (Springfield Republican.

New State Names.
It is suggested fitly, as we are impressed, that Montezuma is a better name for a state of the Union than New Mexico. There is something inappropriate in our calling one of our states after one of our neighboring nationalities with the prefix of New. The name was fit enough while the territory it covers was taken only as an appanage, its purpose being to remind us whence it came, but its Mexican connection is now fifty years in the past, and its Mexican association may better depart as it takes its place in statehood in our country. Lincoln is proposed as a fit name for a new state, and also Jefferson, the latter particularly applying to the territory acquired under Jefferson's administration, but our national habit has not been to name states from individuals. Washington stands particularly alone here, and he came later than Jefferson, was originally called Franklin, but the name was changed when it came into the Union. (Boston Herald.

Venezuelan Santa Claus.
If they have a Santa Claus in Venezuela, he will be a happy figure. A popular imagination has whiskered Scott of 68, wearing a checked golf suit. Not dismayed by his failure to introduce a philanthropic element into the Venezuelan negotiations, Mr. Carnegie has proposed to help along the cause of peace by building a home at The Hague for the great international tribunal itself. This home will be called the Palace of Peace, and one of its features will be a great international library. Carnegie has proposed to help along the cause of peace by building a home at The Hague for the great international tribunal itself. This home will be called the Palace of Peace, and one of its features will be a great international library. Carnegie has proposed to help along the cause of peace by building a home at The Hague for the great international tribunal itself. This home will be called the Palace of Peace, and one of its features will be a great international library.

Women and the Ballot.
Susan B. Anthony has just had her 83rd birthday. She is not in the least disturbed by the intimation from some quarters that the woman suffrage question is losing ground. Her report is that she has worked for woman even more than for woman's suffrage, and that she is satisfied with her gains. When the legal disabilities of women fifty years ago are remembered it looks as if Miss Anthony had a great deal to be proud of in the way of permanent results in this line. There are other unfortunate social complications today which the enemies of woman suffrage are fond of laying at the door of the women agitators, but the case is not proved, and there are enough other things to look after for the feminine side of the argument, anyway, so why not leave it to them? (From the Minneapolis Times.

"Little Antimosity" Curve.
A man gesticulating and trigonometry figures out that "Little Antimosity" is a certain failure in a light breeze. "I witnessed the three shots fired," he says, "and noticed that the projectile described a curve to the right, to the left, about one-fifth of a degree, or twelve minutes. Now, supposing that this deflection from a straight line had been continued throughout the entire range of the gun which is said to be between two and three miles, the projectile would have described a complete circle, coming back to its starting point. If this could be safely accomplished in practice it would mean a great saving, as the shell could be repeatedly used." (From the New York Press.

Her Election Reform Bill.
Mrs. Coulter, the woman member of the Utah legislature, has introduced a drastic and far-reaching bill. According to Mrs. Coulter's measure not only the demoralizing highball and the nerve-debilitating cigar is placed under ban, but the ice cream soda, the box of chocolates and the oyster stew may no longer be "sold" to the public. There is also some horrid masculine member shall amend the bill to exempt the two first mentioned commodities it is not at all unlikely the measure may be given serious consideration. (From the Sioux City Journal.

Dialogues of the Day.
First Methodist—What book did President Roosevelt's speech remind you of?
Second Methodist—"The Hoosier Schoolmaster." What a glorious circuit rider Mr. Roosevelt would have been!
First Methodist—Yes, but I was thinking, when the chairman talked about the way Methodists figure in the circuit returns, that the book really suggested by the occasion is "The Winning of the West." (New York Evening Post.

The Modest Kaiser.
Emperor William, in enumerating those to whom Jehovah has revealed his name, includes his grandfather, William I, along with Moses, Abraham and a few others. The Kaiser is more modest than he was given credit for being in not adding his own name to the list. (Kansas City Star.

A Boston Relapse.
It is really discouraging to find a Boston man writing to a newspaper to ask who wrote "The Comedy of Errors." He seems to have suspected Shakespeare, but wasn't sure that Shakespeare wrote it. (Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

Congressional Contrasts.
The anxiety of congress to be informed of the exact cost of the repairs at the White House is in marked contrast to the anxiety of the same body to know how much money it is spending for its own use. (Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Mr. Dooley on the Race Question...



By F. P. Dunne

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"What ar-we goin' to do about th' coons?" asked Mr. Dooley.

"What ought we to do about them?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"We've got to do something," said Mr. Dooley. Something's got to be done. When I was a young man I raymber hearin' people talk iv boostin' th' naygur uv fr'm his lowly place as an unforchit slave an' humorist an' makin' him as good as anybody an' bether thin a German be givin' him a vote. I didn't believe it because I was a Dimmycrat an' didn't believe anything but Stephen A. Douglas. But they used to say it jus' th' same an' if ye didn't say it, too, it was down to Camp Douglas with ye be th' back iv th' neck as a pris'nier iv war. Th' Dimmycrats knew that a naygur with a vote wouldn't be a Willum Shakespeare. It wouldn't take anny fr'm th' dusk out iv his cheeks to send him down to th' liv'r stable an' lave him stick an impeyrval ballot that he cudden't r-read into a box with a false bottom. Can th' camel change his hump? as Hogan wud say. A naygur with a vote is a naygur with a vote, an' that's all he is. Th' Dimmycrats knew that 40 years ago. Hithery always vindicates th' Dimmycrats but niver in their life time. They see th' thruth first but th' trouble is that nawthin' is iver officially thrue till a Rayppublican sees it.

"Th' naygur ain't anny bether off thin he was. Nobody is. But nearly ivrybody is picket after th' war that his locks wud become golden at wanst an' that he wud soon get a Roman nose. But here he is today lookin' jus' as he did 40 year ago. He ain't got anny more money, he ain't anny lighter in complexion an' I sometimes doubt whether he's anny happier thin he was when they was takin' his darlin' Nelly Gray away fr'm him an' he'd niver see her more till they met in th' Jim Crow sketton iv hiven. Down in th' merry, chivallous southland no basket picnic is complete unless a naygur is depindin' fr'm th' shrubbery. Up here in this free north iv ours where th' wurryds iv Windell Phillips is still soundin' in th' air we don't see anny naygurs marryin' into our ladin' fam'lies. We welcome him as our akel in all raypsects but none iv our conservative prize fighters will put on the gloves with him.

"So I say something's got to be done fr'm him but what it is, I dinnav. Tiddy Rosenfeld's idee is to glad hand him up to a higher plane. All ye've got to do to make him th' akel iv his white brother is to give him a job an' have him up to th' White house fr' dinner. Preparations is belated fr'm th' dinner to th' Royal Knights iv th' Order iv Oriental Splendor iv Pazaraas whose prisdint is th' Hon'rabl' Egregious Gass iv Allybama. A wagon load iv pullets an' hams was delivered yisterdah at th' White house. Th' dinner will be followed by a musical at which th' prisdint an' Sinitor Hanna will sing a duet. Both statesmen will black up in honor of th' camp'ny. 'Th' prisdint has appinted Hon'rabl' Lucullus Buffins th' well-known naygur orator to be marshal at Pianaola, Miss. Frinds iv th' fam'ly ar-re kindly rayquested to omit flowers.' 'Immediately on rayceivin' his commission as post-masther iv Ozaloo, Louisiyan, th' Hon'rabl' Napolygon Bliggs, th' ollybrated naygur aggytater, took th' night thraint to th' north. In spite iv th' lateness iv th' hour a large number iv Mithier Bliggs' fellow citizens escorted him to th' thraint. They wud not permit him to walk but insisted on carryin' him on a two-be-four restin' on their shoulders. Mithier Bliggs expects to spend some time in th' north when he will consult a prom'nent surgeon an' have th' feathers extraxcted."

"But th' trouble with this here plan is that th' higher ye boost th' naygur be askin' him up to th' White house, th' farther he has to fall whin he gets about two blocks south iv th' White house. Wan iv our dusky fellow citizens comes out fr'm a meal with th' prisdint an' cake walks to a car. He is not puffed up with th' raypicion. Not at all. Th' avrage chest measurment iv a colored gentleman who has had three or four fish balls with th' prisdint is rarely over wan hundred an' eighty inches. So he modestly struts over to a car, takes a seat, puts his feet in th' lap iv th' lady across fr'm him an' says in a deferential yelt to a Confidrate colonel nex' to him: 'White pusson give this here frind iv th' prisdint a light fr'm yer see-gar.' An' whin he comes to his leg is on fire. 'Me frinds down south don't believe in this

way iv livatin' th' coon. They have ways iv their own. They think a naygur ought to be improved slowly. Th' slower th' bether. I was re-eadin' a speech be wan iv thim th' other day. He was consarvative on th' question. Like all southern men he admitted that something was to be said on both sides. He did not boast iv his station iv th' country. A thure southerner niver does. He wud ill become him to suggest that th' south is annything more than th' fairest spot on Gawd's footstool, inhabited by th' bravest men, th' loveliest an' most varchous women, th' most toothsome an' encouragin' boose an' th' fastest ponies in th' wurld. Let others tell iv th' beauties iv th' south. Ye will not draw th' tale fr'm th' lips iv a southern man. Aven in his cups he scorns to give more thin three cheers a minyit fr'm th' glorious state iv Mississippi. A Matsachosetts man will hit ye over th' head with a codfish if ye don't say that Matsachosetts is th' most noble fool in th' bright girdle on th' brow iv Columbia. Ye can't go into a bar-room without seein' a man standin' on a table an' yellin' fr' New Hampshire. Eight or nine bartenders was shot las' year fr' rayvashin' to sing: 'I was bor-rn in ol' Ohio where th' dhrinkin' wather's blue.' But a southern man is raytucant to speak iv his home. He laves it speak fr' itself an' if ye don't listen he merely nudges ye in th' ribs familiarly with a knife.

"So this here reprisentive iv th' culture an' civility iv th' south begun his speech with a cautious allusion to th' well-known fact that th' south is th' bravest, th' freest, th' sunniest, th' mos' intellishool region iv th' country, peopled by th' mos' chivallous men an' th' sweetest women that th' green light iv hiven iver shown down upon, where th' latch string is always out to welcome strangers to a hospital cheer an' no wan is touchy about his r-rights. He went on fr'm this here bald statement iv fact to say: 'Th' thruth iv th' matter is there is no race question. Th' toast iv th' evenin' is th' Day we Cillybrate or Th' Ladies, Gawd Bless Thim, or th' Pin is Mightier than th' Soord, but I feel bound at this moment to address a few wurds to th' race question, iv which there is none but it is th' wan question that confronts th' nation today. We have in th' White house a man who if he iver comes south iv Mason an' Dixon's line will be subjected to indignity wurthy iv his office. I yield to no man in admiration iv th' office iv prisdint iv this united country—united but ye can see where th' seam was. But I will say that if this rag-time prisdint iver ventures into Ogallochee county, th' finest county in th' noblest state iv th' fair diadem iv th' rayppublic, he wants to look out or somewan will insult him. Th' race question upon which I did not mean to speak but will, can niver be settled until it is settled r-right. Th' r-right way to settle it is to lave it where it is. We give th' naygur ivry r-right guaranteed by th' Constithoochion. We permit him to vote, only demandin' that he shall prove that his father an' mother were white. We let him perform th' arjoos manyul labor iv our fair land. We bury him or gather him as soonver. What more can be asked? But we insist that though this happy fellow citizen may pass us our vittles he shall not fork out our stamps. To this ivry intilligence iv th' south that can be seen sunnin' itslef in th' deepo platform, stands committed. In th' sunny southland we bow to public opinion be it iver so noisy. Th' naygur question with us is a burnin' question an' so it will always be. Th' prisdint iv these United States mus' know that we will defend white supremacy to th' las' drop iv their blood. I wish to discuss this question dispassionately an' I say that I am in favor of lavin' it to th' cold light iv reason. An' I thruly indorse th' proposition to fire a few eggs at th' prisdint whin he comes south, an' approve iv th' round robin sint be those blue-blooded southern ladies who ar-re gratin' fr' a church fair in Texas to tell th' ladies iv th' White house that they ar-re no ladies."

"An' there ye ar-re, Hinnissy. 'There's th' naygur with his vote an' a meal tickit to th' White house in his hand, an' he's no bether off thin he was whin I was opposin' his illivation on constithoochion groun's an' because I niver liked a naygur anyhow."

"What's th' trouble?" asked Mr. Hennessy.
"Th' trouble is," said Mr. Dooley, "that th' naygurs iv th' north have lived too long among th' white people an' th' white people iv th' south have lived too long among th' naygurs."

A FAR-REACHING DECISION ON TAXATION.

THE RECENT decision of the United States supreme court upon the matter of the taxation of property used for benevolent, religious and educational purposes is bound to be a far-reaching one. In brief, the decision was that all property not actually in use by these various institutions was subject to taxation.

If carried into effect, this mandate of the highest court in the land will result in placing upon the assessors' books millions of dollars' worth of property which has heretofore been exempt. In Cook county, Illinois, alone, in which the case was originally brought, it is estimated that there is \$10,000,000 worth of property which may hereafter be taxed. Included in this are many valuable downtown business structures worth hundreds of thousands of dollars and from which large rentals are received annually.

The decision will have the effect of bringing the rentals upon these properties into correspondence with those upon which taxes are already being paid. This inequality has long been a source of unhappiness to property owners forced to compete with colleges and the like. While it is the policy of the state to encourage by all laudable means the growth of religious, educational and charitable institutions, it is only a measure of justice that their large holdings outside of those actually in use should be placed upon the same basis as the property owned by others. We do not understand, however, that the decision applies to the endowment funds of colleges, but to their outside real estate.

Flibustering generally serves no good purpose. A shining example of the uselessness of it has been witnessed at this session of the senate. The Republicans filibustered the statehood bill into a pigeonhole, Senators Morgan and Quay have formed a combination against the Panama canal bill, and now the Aldrich financial bill is to be talked to death. Under the present rules of the senate, one member of that body may successfully block legislation for days and weeks at a time, and meanwhile, many important measures must give way and often fall of passage.

The Hon. David R. Francis continues to bask in the sunshine of royalty but like the Hon. Webster Fannagan never fails to inquire, "What are we here for?"

David B. Henderson is going to leave Iowa. It appears to be a measure of reciprocity, for Iowa left Dave some months ago.

THE OWNER OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE.

THE LONG-STANDING deadlock in the Delaware legislature has finally been broken by the election of two Republican senators. This result, however, can scarcely be gratifying to the self-respecting citizens of that state, for it is widely heralded as an Addicks victory. One of the men elected is well known as a henchman of the boss, and the other is a man of little ability or prominence.

The most degrading feature of the whole affair is found in the comment which Addicks, himself, makes upon it. He says: "It gratifies me to make one of my best friends United States senator." Observe the bold and bald statement of ownership of the members of the legislature, by Mr. Addicks. "It gratifies me to make." In other words, "I move the puppets on the legislative chessboard according to my will and humor."

The future plans of the boss are also not without interest: "I propose to carry the state in 1904 for the president, and elect a majority of the legislature of 1904 favorable to my candidacy for the United States senate." This is certainly an interesting program so plainly outlined. The country will hardly congratulate President Roosevelt on his leading supporter in Delaware. But perhaps this is a part of the transaction which resulted in the nomination of District Attorney Byrne, a nomination, by the way, which even the partisans of the president in the United States senate could not indorse.

It must be apparent, however, to the entire country that if there is not independence and patriotism enough in the state of Delaware to overthrow this shameful boss, then the people of that state deserve no better representation than they are getting at his hands.

There appears to be a disposition to worry over the fact that of the 800 bills introduced into the Colorado legislature at this session of the assembly, very few will become laws. As a matter of fact, this is not an unpicked evil. There are a few good bills in the mass of those introduced which ought to become laws, and some changes are necessary in laws now upon the statute books, but the state would undoubtedly be much better off if the vast majority of the measures introduced never emerged from the committee rooms.

A Mississippi judge has ordered the grand jury to indict certain persons found playing progressive euchre for prizes. He is undoubtedly looking for an opening in some museum in the department of "Things strange and new."

The Truth About Miss Walsh as Sponsor for the "Colorado" **Gazette's** Congressman Brooks Will Entertain in Washington **Special** Mrs. Cortelyou Qualified for Social Leadership **Washington** New Idaho Senator's Claim to Greatness **Letter**

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—The friends of Mr. Thomas F. Walsh in this city are not particularly well pleased with the criticisms made by several Colorado newspapers on Senator Teller's choice of Miss Walsh as sponsor for the battleship "Colorado," which is to be launched at Philadelphia on April 1. The selection of Miss Walsh was made by Senator Teller nearly a year ago, when it was expected the "Colorado" would be launched some time last fall, and long before Governor H. H. Pitkin was nominated for the office he now holds. The hasty conclusions of several of the Denver newspapers that Governor Pitkin's daughter had been slighted by Senator Teller's action were considered unworthy of these papers by the friends of Senator Teller and Mr. Walsh, and the opinion is expressed that both of these gentlemen were entitled to more consideration than was shown in the criticisms published. Mr. Walsh had not sought the honor for his daughter, and her name was suggested to Senator Teller by a prominent citizen of the state. The entire matter of the selection was placed in Senator Teller's hands by Messrs. Cramp & Sons, the builders of the Colorado, who followed the usual custom of allowing the senior senator of a state to select the sponsor for a battleship of the same name as the state he represents. Mr. Walsh's friends think that the general feeling he has displayed towards Colorado and Colorado institutions entitled him to rather more generous treatment than that accorded him by the Colorado papers when the announcement was made of his daughter's selection. Although Mr. Walsh has not been in Washington for several years, he still considers himself a citizen of Colorado and is vitally interested in everything pertaining to the good of the state. His acceptance on the part of the state of the invitation extended her to christen the "Colorado" was for the purpose of making the event a notable one for the state and to afford an opportunity to call attention in a noticeable manner to the state's resources and high standing. That his motives should have been misinterpreted is extremely annoying to his friends.

Congressman-elect Brooks intends to take a house in Washington next fall, when the 58th congress convenes. He will do some entertaining which will be an innovation in Colorado representation at the capital. None of the Colorado representatives in congress for the past half dozen years has entertained to great extent. Representatives Bell and Shafroth and their families have lived quietly, and, while they have a pleasant circle of friends, they have not mixed at much social distinction. Former Senator Welcott has maintained a handsome establishment in Washington, but is not a general entertainer in the sense that many members of the senate are. Senator Teller has lived quietly at the Colonial and has taken little or no part in the social life here. Mr. Brooks's intention to take part in social affairs will be welcomed by the large number of Colorado people residing in Washington and who visit here.

The state has one notable representative in Washington society in the person of Mr. Walsh whose hospitality has advertised Colorado in a most acceptable manner to the gay world. With the

completion of his new residence, Mr. Walsh contemplates entertaining his friends in still more generous fashion than heretofore, and in social matters Colorado will continue to have in him a very creditable representative.

Mr. and Mrs. William Lennox and Miss Jessie Lennox, of Colorado Springs, are in the city visiting Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Trowbridge, 1821 H street N. W. They will remain here for several weeks.

At the same time that Secretary Cortelyou, as head of the new department of commerce and labor, entered the highest political council in the land, Mrs. Cortelyou became a member of the social circle which sets the pace for the society of the country. She is possessed of the great equipment for social leadership—perfect tact, and her home on Capitol hill, not a fashionable quarter, more nearly approaches the interest and fascination of the French salon than any other in Washington. Quite a number of people called there last Wednesday, the regular cabinet reception day, anxious to recognize the new cabinet hostess and offer congratulations. Mrs. Cortelyou, while doubtless pleased by the courtesy, was not at home to receive callers. She was spending the afternoon calling on the other cabinet women, some of whom were at home for the last time this season, and others did not hold public receptions. Mrs. Cortelyou will be at home next Monday and will receive informally on Mondays during Lent. Next season she will observe the day agreed upon by all the cabinet women.

When former Senator Wolcott was in Washington recently he visited friends at the capitol in different committee rooms, but he did not go on the floor of the senate. He had not been in the senate chamber since the date on which his term of service ended at the close of the 56th congress. Two other noted senators who went out at the same time have not been on the floor of the senate since. These are William E. Chandler, and Thomas H. Carter. Chandler resides in Washington, but he never visits the capitol. Carter is here frequently, but he never visits the capitol. All three of these senators were very active during the closing days of their senatorial life, and each left his impress upon the closing days of their legislative career--Wolcott by a scathing onslaught upon Pettigrew; Chandler by a vivid showing up of Montana politics; and Carter by talking the River and Harbor bill to death. Many former senators like to drift into the senate and chat with old friends, but others do not dare to witness the scene of their former greatness, and persistently remain away. The contrast between an active senator, and a "has been" is so great that a

sensitive man does not care to put himself in the position of being the example.

It has been currently whispered about the capitol, since the Idaho senatorship was decided, that a special chair would have to be constructed for Senator-elect Heyburn, the successor to Senator Heitfeld. It was reported that Mr. Heyburn's every-day weight was 320 pounds, and that his breadth was almost equal to his height. Mr. Heyburn reached here last week and at once disputed the correctness of the report as to his weight. "I feel that I have been slandered," he said, "for instead of weighing 320 pounds, I weigh only 280." The sergeant-at-arms has looked over Senator Heyburn, and has decided that one of the ordinary senatorial chairs will seat him, but he has added a proviso that the senator will have to take either an arm seat or one on the outer edge, as the little aisles leading to other seats are too narrow for him to get through. When told that he could not have a choice in the matter of seats, Senator Heyburn is said to have remarked, "Well, I've been a good many years trying to get here, and in my mind any old seat is a good one."

The counting of the young Chinese man, Mr. Tung, is awaited with much interest in Washington diplomatic circles. It is said he will bring with him 17 attaches, and in addition 12 young men will accompany him to study in this country. But, exceeding the interest in his suite, is that taken in his bride-elect, who is now living in Paris, and who is said to be a perfect type of Chinese beauty. Miss Yu was born in China some 21 years ago. Her mother was the daughter of Captain Pearson of the United States navy and of a Chinese lady of rank. She met Lord Yu in America and after her marriage to him went to live in China. Miss Yu met Sir Liang Chen in Paris, where he had gone on his way to the coronation fête in London. The new minister is a young man, only about 35 years old, but he has already highly distinguished himself in the diplomatic service of his country. The marriage is expected to take place any day, and Washington is expectantly waiting to be the witness of a real Chinese honeymoon.

It is proposed, through the medium of the Indian Appropriation act, to refer to the United States court of claims the long-standing demands and unsettled claims of the Tabagachin, Muncie, Capote, Weeminuche Yampi, Grand River, and of the bands of Ute Indians, known as the "Five Civilized Bands." The demands and demands are first, compensation for all lands set apart from their reservation for forest or timber reservations; second, interest on such compensation from the date of the appropriation of the lands by the United States; third, proceeds of the sale of lands within their reservation as defined by the treaty of March 2, 1838; fourth, interest on the balances annually found to be due the Indians since June 30, 1861; fifth, proceeds of the sale of subdivided lands which have been located at the expense of the Government and the removal of the Indians; sixth, compensation for all lands appropriated under the authority of the United States for rights of way of railroads or other public highways; seventh, an accounting and the right to contest any claim or demand on the part of the United States for moneys alleged to have been paid out for, or set apart for the use of these Indians, and claimed to be a set-off against their claims under the various treaties and agreements, and the right to contest and call for an account-

ing of the funds paid out by the United States as annuities to white persons incident to the "Meeker massacre."

These claims have been before congress for many years, and it is now proposed that they be referred to the United States court of claims for a legal and final adjudication. The whole case presents important questions of law and of fact as well as of accounting, and the claims of these Indians can only be finally and justly determined through a reference to the courts.

The benefits to the agricultural industries of the Hawaiian Islands resulting from the closer relationship with the United States which has come through annexation are shown by some remarkable statements recently made by a committee organized in those islands in the interest of improved agricultural operations and especially diversification of agriculture. In order to meet the demands of the United States for tropical products of various kinds, this committee was appointed by a public meeting recently held in the Hawaiian Islands, and in its address to the people of the islands says:

"The importance and almost necessity of an institution like the one contemplated is too evident to require exposition. For years past the agricultural interests of these islands have been insignificant, and their pursuit unprofitable. With an uncertain and distant market—with little or no encouragement, or facilities given to foreign tillers of the soil, without proper knowledge of the soil, or sufficient capital to experiment upon its capabilities, most of the agricultural enterprises have languished or utterly failed. And with the exception of a few sugarcane and coffee plantations, the proprietors, which have increased too much, are unable to abandon them without heavy loss, and which were still struggling on with doubtful prospects, the whole amount of agricultural operations at these islands consisted in the raising of fruit and vegetables for the fleet of whale ships that semi-annually touched here for supplies.

"Within the last two years; however, a great and sudden change has taken place in the prospects of this group. The extension of the territory and government of the United States to the borders of the Pacific, the wonderful discoveries in California, and the consequent almost instantaneous creation of a mighty state on the western front of the American union, has, as it were, with the wand of a magician, drawn this little group into the very focus of civilization and prosperity. We find ourselves suddenly surrounded by intelligent, enterprising neighbors, who call loudly to us to furnish of our abundance and receive in exchange of theirs. Our coffee and sugar no longer remain piled in our warehouses. Our fruits and vegetables no longer decay on the spot where they were grown. We are not even compelled to seek for them a market, but clamorous purchasers come to our very doors and carry off our supplies with an eagerness that has caused us to feel scarcely ourselves, and we are assured that not only for ourselves, but for any other products of the soil that we will raise, a ready and increasing demand may be relied on from our enterprising neighbors. The native government, too, impelled by the irresistible influence and example of the Anglo-Saxon energy and progress, which it sees in every direction, is relaxing its tenacious grasp on the arable lands of the island, and even inviting and encouraging their cultivation by foreign skill and labor."

The Industrial System

*The Place it Gives
to Women and
Children of Today.*

By MRS. W. H. H.

Mrs. W. H. R. Stote was one of the speakers at the last meeting of the social science department of the Woman's club of Colorado Springs. Her subject was "The Industrial System in its Relation to Women and Children." Mrs. Stote handled it under three sub-heads: "Friendly Circles for Women Wage-Earners," "Domestic Service—Schools for Domestic Service," "Women and Child Wage Earners."

The paper was as follows:

For 18 centuries after the beginning of the Christian era, the place of women and children in the world's industrial system was clearly defined. There was a position of service bordering on human slavery. The field and the workshop claimed them. They were the hewers of wood and drawers of water, the obedient, obedient to those of the stronger sex having authority over them. No dream of opportunity ever came. No ray of light ever penetrated the gloom of their minds. During all these centuries they made no slight advance from their position among the barbarous and semi-civilized peoples of the past. But in the last century great advances have been made and women are no longer great opportunities which the previous centuries had denied to her.

An English Institution, Girls Friendly society has taken to this side of the Atlantic for mutual aid rather than for the purpose of uniting fellowship women and ranks. The only condition each member shall be of tender age and she shall have the associate members a women of means and culture undertake to help a certain in every way she can and each member shall be one of 40 departments, covering for the sick, the infirm, girls, house girls, lodge rooms, domestic servants for the oppressed.

And the League has been made familiar to you not be considered here.

With her wider selfishness has come a great desire to help those of her sex who are in the same predicament. Many of them are as yet trying to shake off the traditions and bondage of the past. Since the advent of steam and machinery, the women of the world, in which women in olden times were engaged have been concentrated into immense factories. They, as a result of this, have been obliged to seek employment in huge mills, seed houses, tobacco factories, tailor shops, etc.

These goods made, must be sold, transported and distributed. Thus we have an ever increasing army of wage-workers in stores and mills employed in almost all vocations and occupations.

They are separated from their family-work under uncongenial conditions and have no opportunity to share in the whole, according to Mr. Wright, United States commissioner of labor, have proved themselves superior to the degrading temptations of their surrounding environment.

Young matrons have contented themselves with the duties of motherhood.

The Working Woman's Club of New York and the Janesville Club are organized on the principle of mutual cooperation. Its influence felt in the city is a part. The aim of it is to provide a safe and pleasant place for the women.

Another club in which the liveliest interest is the man's Friendly Club of I.

The many practical results of the

To assist them to make the best of a difficult position, clubs for wage-earning women have been formed, some times by themselves, sometimes by their friends who had good will, wealth, power and leisure.

tion is the Women's Club, which is an organization whose branches are spreading over Christendom. The good accomplished by our work, and the gainful affords many valuable opportunities for the development of the moral and practical support of every member of the Women's Club, and the members are too well known to need any further mention.

Groups of King's daughters and similar organizations have found a splendid opportunity in providing rooms for noon rest in the center of a busy town where thousands of young women are employed.

Those who are without work are means an opportunity for the acquisition of competent service. The work is in touch with all kinds of work, is located in the center of the city, and the club has an attractive building, which is about 60; the nursery, named after the Mother of this city, and the Girls' Club, which is a very attractive building. The City Temples are most admirable in every way, and are deserving the support of the community in the human work of the city.

These places are provided with lavatories, tables, furniture, for rest, and are made beautiful and attractive by decorations and pictures. Some of the young hostesses are entrusted to receive their friends. They converse, read, sing, play, and in various ways make the hour cheerful and pleasant.

Possibly no club is more interesting than the Little Mothers-Aid association. In their duty, as of old, it much too often happens that the mother is forced from her little ones, and is obliged to leave food for their stomachs and clothing for their bodies. It is almost for the eldest daughter to take upon herself, as Mrs. Wiggin puts it, "all the sorrow

The object of all these organizations is to train the girls for home duties and help them to do many of their girls learn to do. They are also trained to hold the line to cut it out, and to prepare food daintily and to eat it properly. They learn the principles of physiology and hygiene, and the principles of modesty, purity, and temperance. They are also awakened by a consciousness of the Divine Father.

Domestic Service.

This question of domestic service is a very important one. What can be said to

said? From time immemorial the servant question has been an ever present problem, increasing in perplexities and complexities with the growth of civilization. Wise women and ingenious men have from time to time, singly and collectively, advanced theories for the solution of the household economies and as yet we see through the glass but darkly.

Where lies the difficulty? With millions, males or even millions of females, of today directed towards securing an answer to this all-important question.

The Woman's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston now in its twenty-second year has gathered many of these women for a series of investigations. Two branches of this union are of especial interest; the Domestic Reform League and the Housekeeping Department. In the first, the great mass of women who work in the shops and factories to domestic service. The second, prepares them for an intelligent performance of their duties. From their visits to the factories they have gathered the workers on statistics which do not tend in any great degree toward the solution of the domestic problem. They have endeavored to discover the objections to housework and from the answer selected the following: First, the social stigma; second, the long hours; third, loss of independence; fourth dis-

children that yet cannot get on without not yet applicable. Just as the lot of foreign-born children through our cities they be looked upon. Much has been club concerning the women in the cities has been through the effort league, by the factory it the number of women may work. attend school a couple up to the age of sixteen, college selections and industrial schools. to save a few dollars to do and few to the

Attention later another class of tollers besides orphans, and they are given any com-

which the
Working Girls
conducted
is main-
tained
furnished
to meet as
instruction
in the
is in-
posed of
like to women employers; fifth, lack of
opportunities to rise; sixth, objection
to the work; seventh, the fact they could
rather work for lower wage and get
more of "life's satisfaction."

Again, in looking over statistics, the
absence of the American girl of the
domestic service, is a fact to be noted.
She is seldom found in that position
and moreover it seems as long as
the objections noted previously ex-
ist, she will not be attracted to the
hold assistant, save in her own home.

To serve in any other, under existing conditions is not according to her ideas of the role of a woman in society.

The shop girl has her Saturdays and Sundays, the factory girl her evenings and afternoons in addition. The housemaid has two hours on Thursday, an usual day for her to go out and do some general thing, is not an absolutely free agent at any other time. Her hours range from 4:30 in the morning until 11:30 in the evening, and she is paid on daily pay, say something over 13 cents.

It is not uncommon to find a girl who works 17 hours a day, besides caring for her family. It seems always to be the case that the strength of many of our women is being worn out.

Before the sun sets, the women of our cities can be seen hurrying to their homes, to get ready for the next day. They have to be made to hold the youth

The lack of system in the average home seems to be the greatest objection to the city of Jerusalem. The question which so vitally concerns the happiness of this nation, Each woman can help settle this matter by following the example of the Jewish women rebuilding the wall round about Jerusalem. Each one was instructed to work over against his own interests, when wo-

men can get the domestic machinery to running on schedule time so that the maid's hours are reduced to at most 10 and, consequently, she can do a lot of duty as the factory or shop girl, and when the only requirements will be good character, pleasant disposition and general competency, then we shall have the best disposal of a woman's time, the maid, that under the regime there will only be a survival of the fittest and all will experience the keenest satisfaction in having conducted the affairs of a household on a scientific business basis.

A man may choose one of many occupations, the woman, however, has no choice, the work touch with the rural mail service and has given her a mail went out so daily. Let's market reports, are now frequent. Some of the growing tropical plants, we telephone have ingenious systems of barbed wire and fencing mills to supply

the household dresses, the elements of the principal dignity and life which is to be the help of the service, has not been

efficient art of house-
work. A preliminary in-
struction in the chemistry
of soaps and dangers of
grease cleanliness, select-
ing furniture, bedding
and electrical knowledge
and the use of cleaning
agents. The accounts are entirely
forthright and happiness of

as all nations de-	"She openeth her mouth with wisdom;	a little,
and diffusion of	And in her tongue is the law of kind-	forgot a year
and institution save	ness,	years
that can reach all	She looketh well to the ways of her	a Gold Cap
	household,	with a
men Wage Earners -	And eateth not the bread of idleness.	with a
whom our honored	Her children arise up and call her	to what
the Roosevelt styles	husband also, and he praiseth	except
seven of America,"	her."	I was
		late

While it may not be possible for us to attain to the standard set by King Solomon, yet it is possible for all lovers of humanity to merit the approving words of "A greater than Solomon," "She hath done what she could."

Open-Air Life in a Great City.—In a big city like Paris or New York life in the open air is a thing which demands the most earnest attention on the part of the municipality. It must be within the reach of all classes of the population. It is a matter in which rich and poor are equally interested. The beautiful parks and pleasure grounds of the workman are much as the millionaire. It is important that they be easy to reach. As regards Paris, the new Metropolitan railway is raising the question of the Bois de Vincennes with the Bois de Boulogne, and for three cents one can get to either of these woods from the center of the city. That is a Parisian advantage. In a city of more than a million inhabitants a considerable number of public gardens are required. It is not necessary that they be of great size, but they must have trees, fountains, benches and chairs, so that, in winter, mothers can take their children there to enjoy the fresh air and the sun, and in the summer to distinguish and so that, in the

[illegible]

A Sack Blow to Ten Men.
Rev. Sack Jones on one occasion delivered his sermon called "Wives and Husbands" before an immense gathering in Birmingham, Ala. He dwelt particularly on the heavy burden of mutual forbearance between husbands and wives, and then, as though desirous of showing the rarity of that quality, said:
"There is a woman in this vast gathering who has never said an unkind word to her husband, she will please stand up." Though the hall

modern creamery
skimming the
fat from the
cream, and
making the
yogurt has done more
to ruin the
world's doctors than the
It is a great stimu-
lant with marvelous
power of pro-
ducing, thousands now
the daily papers,
magazines and books
much.
little re-
time,
reclon-
Frank
one
brass
works
thing
them,

The men who have been building the platform without further bidding, and with an air that suggested the anticipation of praise from the preacher, who, as they neared him, said:

"That's right, my men! Come right up there! I want everybody here to gaze on ten of the most helpless liars in the United States."—(Baltimore Herald.

Williams & Wollender on February 14 signed the contract for the erection of the pump house and its companion to stand in the avenue immediately north of the Mines and Metallurgy building, and to be miniature of that building. The contract price is \$3,000.

FUELO IS via the popular Coloradoan
BEST SERVICE TO DENVER AND

THE INVASION OF BEACON HILL.

way into society that I don't
 way old friend Hank Smith and
 other—and how they tried to but
 through the upper crust.
 I were boys together. Miss
 I left. I heard of him on and
 store a little, and farming
 about them until one day a few
 hands. While this was going on, the Mayflower
 defendant was telephoned by the police
 from one side and the signer's great-
 grandson from the other, and just as the
 two patrol wagons pulled up to the house
 there. But they had to turn in a riot call
 and bring out the reserves before they
 party. break up Hank's little Boston tea

when he turned up in the papers Henry Smith, the Klondike neighbor who had been arrested on charges of theft and anything you could name. There's never any limit on how many people can be worth it those days.

"Little puzzled when, a week after office boy brought me a card from Henry Augustus Botteswold, I supposed he was one of the foreigners he had come to size up that he could round out his Chicago in his new book, and I thought he'd better get off my mind by now."

"But what about your face?"

"Neighbors pay their party calls."

[illegible]

explain to Frank, because it was
visions and not explanations that
I made it a point to show
the line of goods that he's
er. And I never heard the full
of his experiences in the east,
from what I learned afterward.
Black Boston with a bang, all

He doesn't follow that he's going to
wood beans on the Back Bay. (From
"Letters from a Self-Made Merchant to
His Son," by George Horace Lorimer. By
permission of Small, Maynard & Co., Pub-
lishers, Boston, Mass.

President Roosevelt as a Business

ed his claim on Beacon hill, a
lawyer descendant and a de-
signer's great-grandson, he de-
clined to take what the Lord made
as through, and that the rest of
opened. And he hadn't been in
hours before he started in to
movements. There was a high

on calling in front of his house, and then riding to the office, and then running, receiving the money he didn't want any mistakes, had bought a nice, open barouch, had painted red, hired a nigger driver, and got acquainted. Left his card down one side of Beacon then drove back, leaving it at the office, and then took it at the whole family was out a week, on and off, but didn't have any luck. Thought that the nigger driver was the best, so never got kept in the jump, so

posed that they were the liveliest of fleas that he had ever chased. He quit trying to nail 'em one at a time and planned to something he had heard of around the whole bunch and put out a thousand invitations to opening, as he called it; left forty houses within a mile. Had a band on the front steps and fire on the roof. Ordered 40 kegs from the store at around the whole bunch. Another mild anoraks, as he called the ladies. They told me that the band got to going good on the fireworks on the roof, even went looked out the windows to see what a lovely sight it was. The girls in the street and not a soul and his wife and the mixer in. Some one yelled speech, and the whole crowd took it up, till Hank on the steps. He shut off the fire on the hands and stood off the crowd with the gun. She the speech wasn't his strange hold; that he'd heard on snowballs in the Klondike and that his gas-pipe was frozen; that his welcome started the ice and about three fingers in the snow. The people could not get out. About the crowd John Jim mynted a few friends in for the party there seemed to be some misunderstanding about the date, and he

Y TRAINS
rands.

THE PROMISCUOUS KILLING OF DEER TO BE STOPPED

Men employed upon the division of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad crossing Veta pass bring in the news that a great many deer are being killed on the Trincheras estate, notwithstanding the broad laws regulating the killing of those animals in this state. They report that one man has a record of having killed six deer in one day and that at Hayes' camp, where a gang of woodcutters is engaged in getting out mine timbers and props, the cook is given an extra day's pay for every deer he kills, presumably for the saving in expense to the employer by the substitution of venison for hard tack.

Just how long this state of affairs has existed in that portion of the state is not known but the abuse is one demanding attention. The railroad men are positive in their assertions and their reports are believed. General Palmer, on behalf of the owners of the estate, is taking measures to stop this promiscuous killing and bring the perpetrators to justice. The governor has been notified of the matter and it will probably be brought to the attention of the game commissioner. Should the men committing the violation of the laws be caught they would probably be dealt with to the full extent of the law, as the authorities are determined to protect the wild game of Colorado.

ACACIA DECLARES DIVIDEND AND MAKES STATEMENT

The directors of the Acacia Gold Mining company met yesterday afternoon at the office of the company and declared a dividend of one cent on the issued capital stock of \$1,000,000, which makes the dividend \$10,000. The capital stock of the company is \$1,000,000, of which there are 1,000,000 shares in the treasury. After paying the dividend the company will have cash in the treasury amounting to about \$15,000, as there is between \$30,000 and \$35,000 in the treasury today.

Mr. McKenzie, general manager of the company, has the following to say about the property:

"Sometime past many of the Acacia stockholders thought we should pay a dividend of at least one cent a share. As a majority of the directors were of the same opinion, and as we were not doing any work on company account, we decided to pay out a dividend of one cent a share. The question of paying it was only a question of paying it out some time or another. The company has been very busy, and the money was only lying idle; it therefore became a question of paying it out now or later, so we thought it best to declare a dividend now. There will be no regular dividend paid, but from time to time as they are earned we will make distributions. A good treasury fund will always be kept on hand sufficient to protect the property at all times. We are again earning some money, the royalties the last month running between \$400 and \$500, and from present indications March will be a much better month in this respect."

"Several exaggerated reports have been circulated about the Popple lease and the Tool lease on the Burns claim, so I will give the facts. The former leasees have a fine showing in the bottom of their shaft which is improving with every shot. One small shipment was sent out which gave returns of only \$18.80 per ton, but the next shipment will run better, as the leasees will know better how to handle it. The Tool lease, which has been reported as shipping \$140 ore, sent out a lot of 14 tons of which went \$42 a ton, and the balance \$19 a ton. Another lot of about the same size went out Saturday and will run about the same values. The best showing at the present time is on the south end of the Burns claim, the last shipment from there going \$89 and \$73 respectively."

City Clerk Grant Says Patrick Lee Does Good Work for Manitou.

City Clerk Charles A. Grant of Manitou, has taken occasion to make a statement in regard to Patrick Lee and the trimming of trees in the Manitou area. Mr. Lee is in charge of the trimming of the trees in Colorado Springs at the present time but was not in charge of the work at the Manitou area. Mr. Grant states that the work was always well and carefully done as the trees in Manitou indicate.

Mr. Grant states that Mr. Lee has had charge of the trimming of the trees in Manitou almost ever since the trees were cut. He did the landscape gardening in the Manitou Springs park and has done all the tree trimming and pruning for many years past. Mr. Grant states that the work was always well and carefully done as the trees in Manitou indicate.

Railroad Runs Too Near and He Sues for Damages.

August Anderson has brought suit in the district court against the Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek District Railway company. In his petition he states that the line of the railroad runs within 20 feet of his property in Colorado Springs and by reason of this fact his property has been damaged. He asks for damages in value \$1,000, the noise, smoke and confusion from passing trains making the place much less desirable for residence purposes. He also alleges that the danger to his life and property is great within six feet of his premises having been set on fire by sparks on April 27, 1920. The plaintiff states that he has never given his consent to the construction of the line and that he has asked for damages from the company a number of times, but that they refuse to make any settlement. He asks the court to grant him \$1,000 and costs.

College Boys Had a Big Stag Dance.

The stag ball of the college boys of Manitou last night was the biggest affair of the kind yet given in the history of the institution. Practically the entire male student body was present, and about one-half of them were in formal apparel. The young ladies of the college who acted as spectators, occupied seats in an improvised balcony in the gymnasium. According to the programs the admission price was 15 cents per head or 25 for 25 cents, and was furnished by a stringed quintet, playing the evening light refreshments consisting of punch, elixir, and the like. The young ladies of the college were served free during the evening. A key dance and ladies' beauty contest were features of the evening.

THE SHERIFF TALKS OF HIS TRIP TO THE SOUTH.

Sheriff W. R. Gilbert and wife, together with Druggist A. J. Ward and wife arrived in Colorado Springs yesterday morning, after being snow-bound 48 hours at Del Norte, Texas. When the party left here for Cuba, February 4, there was in addition to Mr. Ward and wife and Mr. Gilbert and wife, County Attorney R. L. Chambers and wife and Judge Orr and wife, the latter four leaving at Galveston for Miami, Fla. Sheriff Gilbert when asked about his trip said that he had a delightful time. Two days were spent in Galveston, looking over the improvements which had been made since the disaster which struck that city several years ago. Prominent among these improvements is the great wall, on which \$2,000,000 is being expended. The wall is 16 feet high and 15 feet thick, and there is an additional 10-foot wall 32 feet wide.

Wealthy Men Purchase Tract for Private Burying Ground

If the present sale of lots in the new addition to Evergreen cemetery continues, the cemetery committee of the city council will soon be able to begin the extensive improvements that have been planned, and for which a special endowment was recently made. The lots in the new addition are being sold very fast. Yesterday E. W. Giddings, Jr., made what is perhaps the largest sale of lots in the new addition, purchasing a lot of 24 lots, for a consideration of \$2,400. The lots face the east of the southwest corner of Evergreen and Elm avenues, and are probably the best located in the new cemetery. It is understood that Mr. Giddings, in connection with other wealthy men, is planning to purchase the lots with him, and will soon make a number of improvements on the ground in addition to the parking and other improvements which are planned by the committee of the city council. The purchases and improvements are being made at a considerable expense in improving the ground.

Coughs

"My wife had a deep-seated cough for three years. I purchased two bottles of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, large size, and it cured her completely."
J. H. Burge, Macon, Col.

Probably you know of cough medicines that relieve little coughs, all coughs, except deep ones! The medicine that has been curing the worst of deep coughs for sixty years is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Three sizes: 25c, 50c, \$1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do so. If he tells you not to take it, then do not. We are willing to leave it with him. We are willing.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

The plaintiff company, Windfall Scott Stratton, through himself and agents, represented that there was exposed and in sight on the property ore values to the value of \$7,000,000, at which time he placed a valuation of \$10,000,000 on the property. The court is asked to strike out the paragraph regarding the Mr. Stratton stating that the property was worth the full sum of \$10,000,000, based upon an examination made through personal agents.

Defendants desire more specific allegations in that portion of the complaint which states that the property was worth the full sum of \$10,000,000, and had \$7,000,000 ore values in sight, as Mr. Stratton was said to have represented to promoters and proposed organizers of the plaintiff company.

It is petitioned that the names of all such parties to whom said representations were made, as well as the time they were made.

In paragraphs of similar nature the complaint states that allegations were made to "promoters and organizers, officers, agents, directors and stockholders" of the company, bearing on the value of the property, and the ore in sight. Defendants ask that the names of Stratton's "agents" be given, and all parties associated with the company with whom they conferred.

Similar statements are alleged to have been made by Stratton or his agents after the company was fully organized and registered. Specific relation of the statements in question, with names of all witnesses are required by the defendants, with the time they were made. The court is asked to require the plaintiff to be more specific in that section of the complaint reading as follows:

"It was many months before said facts could be fully ascertained and it was not until a short time prior to the bringing of this suit that all of the facts were ascertained and the said company had demonstrated that said property at the time of the sale to it had exposed in sight ore bodies of not more than two million dollars (\$2,000,000)."

In this regard the defendants want information as to when the plaintiff company first made the value of ore bodies had been overestimated; why the methods employed in working the property by Mr. Stratton should have made it impossible to determine this before or immediately after its conveyance.

Other sections of the complaint are referred to by number and request is made that plaintiff be more specific. The papers filed Saturday are signed by McCallister & Gandy, of this city, and L. M. Giddings, of Denver, attorneys for the defendants. Persons named as defendants are the will executors, trustees and W. H. Harry Stratton, sole heir at law of Windfall Scott Stratton.

DEATH CAME ONLY AFTER MUCH PAIN

After lying in a semi-conscious condition and suffering for more than two days, Willie Suggs, the 14-year-old son of Mrs. T. W. Suggs, of Colorado Springs, died at 10:30 o'clock last night at St. Francis hospital. He had been suffering from a severe case of pneumonia, and his condition had been steadily improving since he was admitted to the hospital on Thursday evening. The accident was the result of a fall from a horse, and the injury was severe. The death came only after much pain.

Bricklayers Demand Increase Work.

According to the present indications work on the Elks' new club house and on the Acacia hotel, both in course of construction, will be delayed indefinitely on account of the misunderstanding existing between the contractors and the bricklayers employed on the buildings. Just one year ago Sunday an agreement was entered into between the master bricklayers of the city and the journeymen, whereby the journeymen were to receive \$5 per day for their services and the "bosses" \$8. It later became the rule to pay the journeymen \$5.50 per day on account of scarcity of men and accordingly when the time for entering into a new agreement came up Saturday, the journeymen decided to ask that this last named amount be made the regular wage. The contractors object to this, however, and consequently work on the two buildings mentioned above came to a sudden stand still yesterday.

A meeting of the journeymen bricklayers was held last night at which it was decided to insist upon the 50 cents raise. A member of the union was seen and stated that there would be nothing done until the demand was granted. On the other hand the contractors say they are willing to quit work before they will concede to the demands of the bricklayers. "We think it is too much," said J. L. Harlan last night, "and we do not propose to pay it." Mr. Harlan is the contractor on the Acacia hotel. John Hill is the contractor on the Elks' club house. Both Russell & Souders have the bricklaying contract. According to Mr. Harlan, Lynn H. Atkinson, J. W. Anderson and James McQuire, and himself, have agreed

SPLIT AT MEETING OF THE ELKTON DIRECTORS

Developments of an unusual nature transpired at the meeting of the board of directors of the Elkton Consolidated company yesterday afternoon. The board is now split into two factions, one composed of E. M. De La Vergne, Sherwood Aldrich and Dr. J. W. Graham, and the other represented by George Bernard and S. S. Bernard.

The break in the meeting was occasioned by a resolution introduced by President George Bernard and seconded by S. S. Bernard, and of entirely the salaries of the executive committee, amounting to \$1,000 annually for each member; to cut out the salary of the general manager, \$1,500 annually, and to reduce the salaries of secretary, book keeper and one man from \$150 a month to \$75 a month. After a conference lasting about an hour, the directors were called together and a vote taken, by which the Bernard motion was tabled, those voting to table it being E. M. De La Vergne, Sherwood Aldrich and Dr. Graham, and those opposing this action being S. S. Bernard and George Bernard. An amendment was adopted relative to the alleged mistakes and mismanagement during the regime of George Bernard and the amendment was tabled on the motion to table the resolution reducing salaries. Immediately following this action, President Bernard, as a member of the executive committee refused to accept his salary of \$1,000 a year. The members of the executive committee are: Sherwood Aldrich chairman, E. M. De La Vergne, Dr. Graham and George Bernard. E. M. De La Vergne is general manager, E. P. Shove secretary, and Martin Stratton treasurer and S. S. Bernard, secretary.

The report of the action of the Elkton directors was soon noised about the streets and was a subject of conversation among mining men last evening. The majority of the board will issue a circular in a few days, stating their reasons for taking the action they did in upholding the present salary. It is quite probable that this will call for an answer from President Bernard, stating his position. Another meeting of the board of directors is called for next Monday, when some further developments relative to this matter will probably transpire.

TWO ARE DEAD AND A THIRD FATALLY INJURED

As a result of two explosions in this vicinity yesterday afternoon, the second following the first by only about 10 minutes, and being three miles distant from it, two persons are dead and a third probably fatally injured.

The dead: MARTIN, W. E., photographer, injured by exploding chemicals with which he was experimenting, died at St. Francis hospital two hours later. MARTIN, FLORIAN, 4-year-old son of W. E. Martin, hurt in same explosion, died on way to hospital.

Injured: SUGGS, WILLIE, aged 10 years, skull fractured by explosion of gas-pipe cannon with which he was playing. Probably fatal.

An explosion of chemicals in a house at the corner of Walnut and Huertano streets about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, resulted in the death of a 4-year-old boy and of his father, W. E. Martin. Mr. Martin, who resided in a portable house, was engaged in the back room in making a mixture of saltpetre and sulphur to be used in photographic work. His little 4-year-old boy was playing around the room. Mr. Martin had often mixed the compound before, and while he knew it was explosive, had no fear of it under ordinary conditions. Suddenly, without the slightest warning, there was a blinding flash and an explosion that could be heard for blocks. Mr. Martin and his boy were thrown to the floor, where the mother found them a moment afterward.

Both the eyes of the little boy were blown out and he received other injuries from which he died while being removed to the hospital. Mr. Martin's arm was torn off, his left cheek torn away, and his groin badly injured. He was removed to the hospital, where everything possible was done to relieve him, but with no avail. He died about 6 o'clock.

The force of the explosion blew out the wall of the house, shattered the windows and played havoc with things generally. Shortly after the accident one of Martin's fingers was found hanging to a nail projecting from the ceiling, while parts of fingers, flesh, etc., picked up around the room partly filed a large pan.

Mrs. Martin is left with a small child to mourn the terrible death of husband and the little son. About 10 minutes after the accident in which Martin and his son were killed, an explosion occurred in Colorado City, seriously injuring a 10-year-old boy, Willie Suggs, secured a piece of gas pipe at the chlorination works and, filling it up with powder, set it down beside the railroad tracks and put a match to it. In the explosion which followed, Willie was badly injured, his skull being fractured and his body badly bruised. He was removed to St. Francis hospital, where he was resting easily last night. The boy has been making his home with a family by the name of Lumus.

to quit their construction work before they will pay the wages asked. Contractors of the new Palmer hall building at the corner of 10th and Broadway streets, says he will not pay the sum demanded by the bricklayers; however, sooner than have work on the building delayed. There are about 38 bricklayers in the union, this number representing also about the number of bricklayers in the city. There are about 15 of this number employed on the Acacia hotel building and a smaller number on the Elks' club house. There are also a number of union bricklayers employed on the college building, although this is comparatively small on account of the great amount of stone work.

OFFICERS FOR YEAR NAMED LAST NIGHT.

The Young Men's congress of the Y. M. C. A. met last night in the association rooms in the new building and elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: Speaker, Mark Skinner; Vice speaker, Maurice C. Hall; clerk, Will D. Waltramp; assistant clerk, C. W. Marsh; sergeant-at-arms, Clifton Herring; chaplain, W. H. Day. Forty members were present and enthusiasm prevailed. The roll call of the roll showed that the Republicans have 19 representatives in the congress, the Democrats six, the Socialists four, the Prohibitionists four, and eight of the members are independent. A bill providing for the admission of Arizona, Oklahoma and New Mexico to the union was introduced and also a resolution declaring the vast concentration of capital in single, private manufacturing concerns inimical to the public welfare. These will probably come up for discussion at the next session of the congress, Monday evening. Everyone present last night took a great deal of interest in the work and an interesting year is promised.

LOOKED DOWN A GUN AND GAVE UP NINETEEN.

Colorado Springs last night experienced the first actual hold-up that has been reported in the city for years. Two men, unmasked, entered the drug store of J. H. Hanson, at 322 North Tejon street, at 10:20 o'clock last night and at the point of a pistol took possession of all the money in the place, about \$90. Clerk L. A. Phillips holding his hands up in the air while the proceeding was going on.

It was one of the most daring robberies that has been perpetrated in the entire state for some time, occurring at an hour when passers by were a strong probability at the store where it was committed, and the men were being turned on with full force at the time.

Clerk Phillips had concluded that business was about over for the night and had completed counting his cash, when he noted the entrance of two men into the store. One was about five feet 10 inches tall, light, with sandy hair, quite long. The other was about four inches shorter and of dark complexion, both men wearing dark suits of clothing and neither having an overcoat on. Phillips thought nothing of the circumstance of the entrance of the two men until he found one of them standing close to him and the other close behind the cash register. The one near him, who was the shorter of the two, took a 38-caliber pistol into his face and telling him to hold up his hands, Phillips says he was not frightened, thinking that the first of the men was the boss, and that the other was a henchman. He was surprised at the proceeding that it did not dawn upon him that they were there to rob the place. Upon a second look he saw that the man with the pistol was the boss, and that the other was a henchman. The boss then proceeded to examine the cash register, finding nothing there. While the other

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For information in regard to the Colorado College Conservatory of Music, inquire of George Crampton, Acting Director.

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Cutler Academy is the Associated Preparatory School of Colorado College, in which students are prepared for any American College. Address M. C. GILL, Principal.

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GOLDEN CYCLE STRIKE

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, March 2.—It is learned from a reliable source that a large body of ore was encountered Saturday on the Golden Cycle property on Bull Hill. It is true, it is by far one of the most important strikes made so far this year, and it will eventually lead to the hard to tell, but present it looks very promising. The find consists of a large vein encountered while drifting from the shaft on the level at the 1,000-foot point, and it is said that from assays made it is estimated that the vein contains five ounces and better in gold to the ton. Work on the vein is in progress, where the men are pushing with all possible speed, and it is to be hoped that it will hold out as good as when it was first struck.

The immediate neighborhood of Altman, on Bull Hill, is being more actively prospected and worked, both by owners and lessees, than any other portion of the mine. The reason for this is that the ground is being worked under the leasing system, and it is turning out to be a big success. On the Free Coinage property, there are eight shafts in operation, and six of this number are making good ore. Some very high grade ore is being sent out from two different blocks of this ground, while on the Acacia, and half a dozen other claims in this immediate neighborhood, the men are securing a steady production of high grade ore. When Stratton's Cripple Creek Mining & Development company's ground is leased into blocks, employment on their property in this neighborhood will give work to at least 400 men.

Development work has been started in several new places on the Ajax property, and the main shaft is being sunk to the 1,300-foot level. The reserves in this mine are very large, but consist mainly of medium and low grade ores. The Ajax company has a very large territory and will undoubtedly, in course of time, reach some of the bonanza shoots which are known to be in existence in their vicinity.

In the Gillett section, work is being pushed on many properties, among them being the following: The Trachyte property, located on south slope of Trachyte mountain, being worked by Benjamin Hoch, now has two shafts working on the vein, one 90 feet in depth, and the other between 80 and 90 feet. The shafts are some 750 feet apart. It is the intention of the company to prove the continuity of the ore body. The Dorcas tunnel is also being worked and development pursued for the center of Trachyte mountain. A fast and efficient aerial can drive it. The breast of the tunnel is now near the fissured zone, and a surprise is expected at any time from this property. On the Hawkeye property, in this neighborhood, during the past week all the water was pumped out, and the mining work of sinking with two shafts of men was commenced. At the Great Western property work is going on at a lively rate in the old Lincoln shaft. There is a good showing of the ore is improving with every foot sunk.

Shipments from the Elkton dump continue regularly. Considerable of the rock being handled comes from the old ore house dump, but as a rule the ore is running at rather a low grade.

Joe Hans, who recently secured a lease on the Whisper shaft of the Gold Sovereign company, opened some very good ore the past week, and in all probability will resume shipments the latter part of this week.

The Last Dollar company sent out eight carloads of ore during the past week, which was all sampled at one of the local samplers.

A large plant of machinery will be installed this week on block 13 of the Bonanza King property on Gold Hill, by the Gold Cord Mining and Smelting company, which recently secured a lease on this ground.

Prominent Lawyer Selected for Member of College Faculty

Henry C. Hall, of the law firm of Hall, Babbitt & Thayer, will be one of the members of the faculty of the law department of Colorado College next year. There will be about four new members added to the faculty with the inauguration of the legal department. Hall is the only one who has been selected. All of the places will be filled by prominent local attorneys.

President Slocum of the college is now working in conjunction with Prof. Urdahl, who is handling the elementary courses in law, on the plans and courses for next fall. There are two terms' work nearly mapped out. It is very probable, although not as yet definitely settled, that a course in contracts will be given for one term's work and real property and sales for the second term's work. The elementary course now taught are elementary and constitutional law. Both of these subjects are in charge of Prof. Urdahl.

Prof. Florian Cajori, who is at the head of the new engineering department, states that a number of applications are being received for places on the faculty of the department, but as yet no names of appointees can be given out. One of these new courses will be placed in charge of the structural wood and iron work, which is to be located in the new addition to the college power house.

